

CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN



TELLING THE STORIES
OF CALIFORNIANS

2009
PART II

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CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN

TELLING THE STORIES OF CALIFORNIANS



PART II

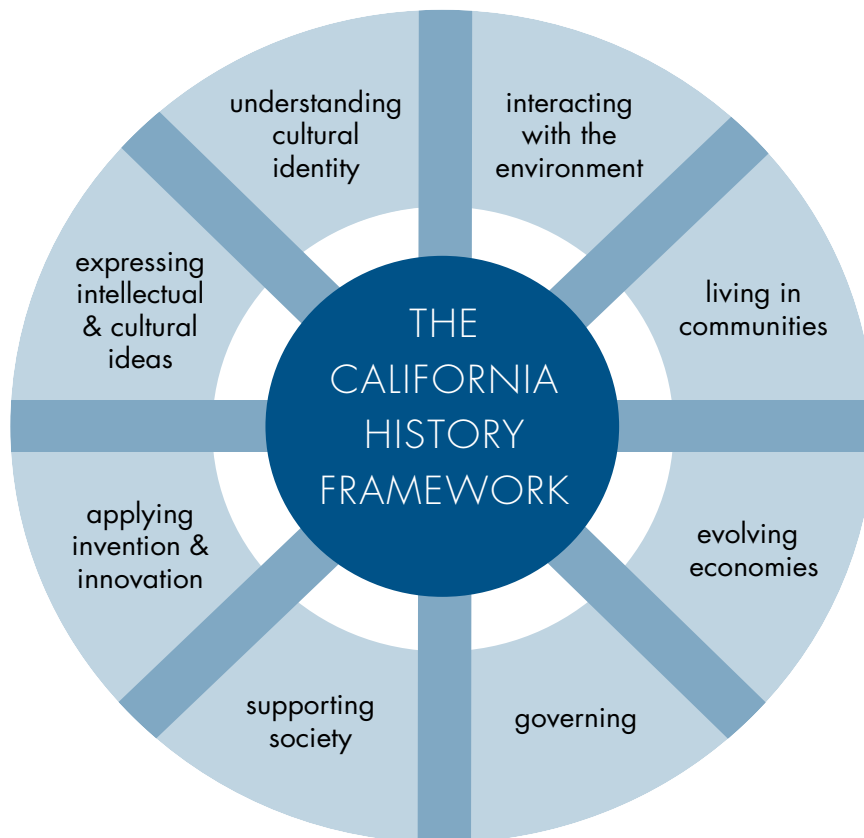


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Summary

In the fall of 2002, leaders of heritage preservation organizations met at the Cultural Heritage Resources Summit to address the needs of cultural resource preservation in California. At the Summit, California State Parks Director Ruth Coleman made the commitment to update the California History Plan, originally published in 1972. In subsequent meetings, it was decided that the History Plan would include a gap analysis to identify “the stories we are not telling” and provide a more complete representation of California’s past.

California State Parks staff researched comparable history frameworks and thematic approaches adopted by the National Park Service and the National Historic Sites of Canada. Both entities’ frameworks reflected an interdisciplinary system utilizing many social sciences and recognized the complexity and interwoven nature of people, time and places. The California Framework is patterned after these nationally accepted examples.

Through a series of discussions with cultural heritage experts throughout the state, California State Parks constructed the California History Framework. Consisting of eight Concepts and 37 related Categories, the Framework responds to evolving concerns and interests, and reflects current scholarship in the field of California history. Academic researchers in several disciplines, government agency representatives, and California State Parks staff applied the History Framework to assess the status of heritage preservation and interpretation. They identified concepts that are underrepresented or absent in publicly-owned heritage sites.

It was generally agreed that California needs better public representations of the Concepts “Evolving Economies” and “Understanding Cultural Identity.”

The history and development of agriculture – California’s most dominant industry and a strong cultural influence – also was not well represented, nor has been the continuous movement of groups of people into and around the state and the contributions of these changing populations to the mosaic that makes up California’s cultural heritage. The results of this gap analysis led to the recommendations contained in Part I, termed the “Common Agenda.”

Through adoption of the California History Plan, California State Parks commits to carrying out its part in this common agenda by acquiring and interpreting cultural resource properties to help fill in the stories we are not yet telling.

Introduction

Part I of the California History Plan summarized the results of the Framework assessment as a statewide “Common Agenda” for future efforts to preserve cultural heritage resources. Part II of the Plan provides the background research and data that led to the agenda.

IN PART II:

Chapter 1 details the process used by California State Parks to develop the History Framework. The eight organizational Concepts and 37 Categories of the Framework are presented and illustrated with photographic images and examples of relevant sites currently in public ownership.

Chapter 2 explains how California State Parks employed the Framework as an analytical tool to survey the publicly-owned heritage resources, and to identify gaps. The scores given to each of the Concepts and Categories are explained and the results analyzed. The Concepts and Categories most in need of interpretation and acquisition, as well as those that are well represented in public ownership, are identified. The results of the gap analysis provide the recommendations for future cultural heritage acquisition and interpretation projects, the “Common Agenda” of the California History Plan.

The Framework’s survey materials are included in Chapter 3 of this document so that other cultural stewards may join with California State Parks to identify gaps in California’s story and create a unified constituency that can work more effectively to represent the breadth our cultural heritage.

1 The California History Framework

History has traditionally been viewed as a sequence of dates and events. People and places, however, do not follow a smooth chronology. Events and actions happen simultaneously, cultures ebb and flow, and all are interwoven in a broad tapestry. At the heart of the California History Plan is the California History Framework, an alternative conceptual structure to the chronological approach traditionally used for understanding California's past. The Framework responds to evolving concerns and interests, and reflects current scholarship about California history.

The Framework is patterned on similar work done by the National Park Service and Parks Canada. It is the outcome of meetings held from fall 2002 through spring 2004 with cultural resource specialists, interpreters, historians, heritage experts, librarians, and archaeologists. These experts reviewed initial drafts and made suggestions to improve the Framework.

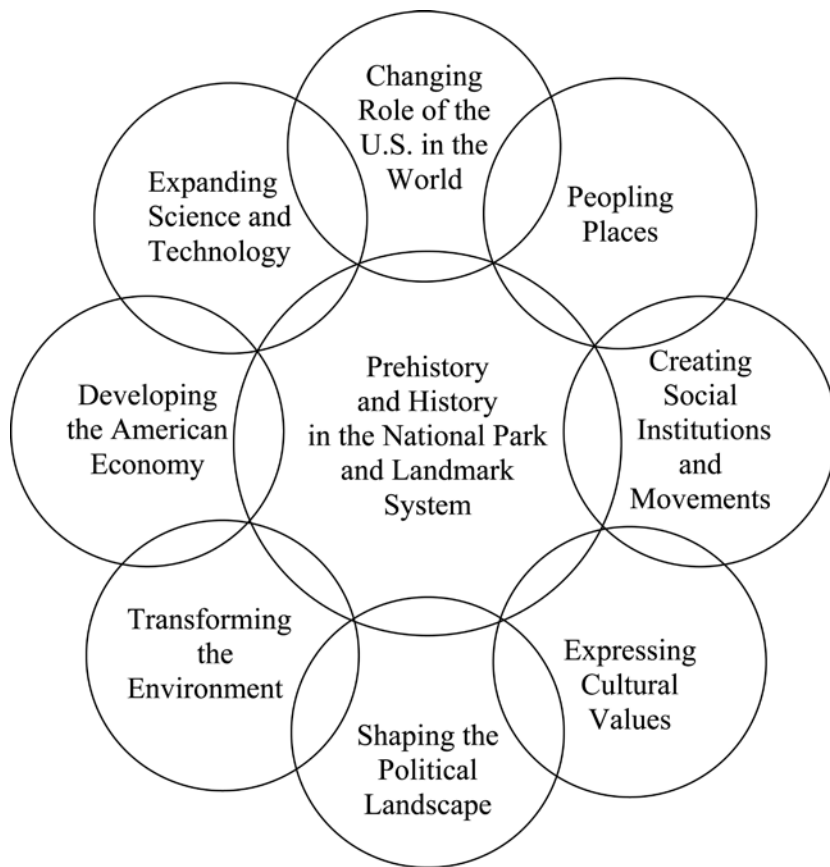
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The thematic diagram presents the framework adopted by the National Historical Landmark System and the National Park Service. The themes cover prehistory through the modern period, and embrace the multiplicity of human experiences. The thematic framework reflects a more interdisciplinary, less compartmentalized approach to history.

The diagram demonstrates how scholarship is transforming the way we look at the past, reflecting it as an integrated, diverse, and complex human experience. The framework draws upon the work of scholars representing many disciplines to provide a structure for capturing the complexity and meaning of human history and for understanding that past in coherent, integrated ways. Each segment represents a significant aspect of human history. The overlapping nature of the themes is echoed by the overlapping circles. Cutting across and connecting the eight categories are three historical building blocks: people, time, and place.¹

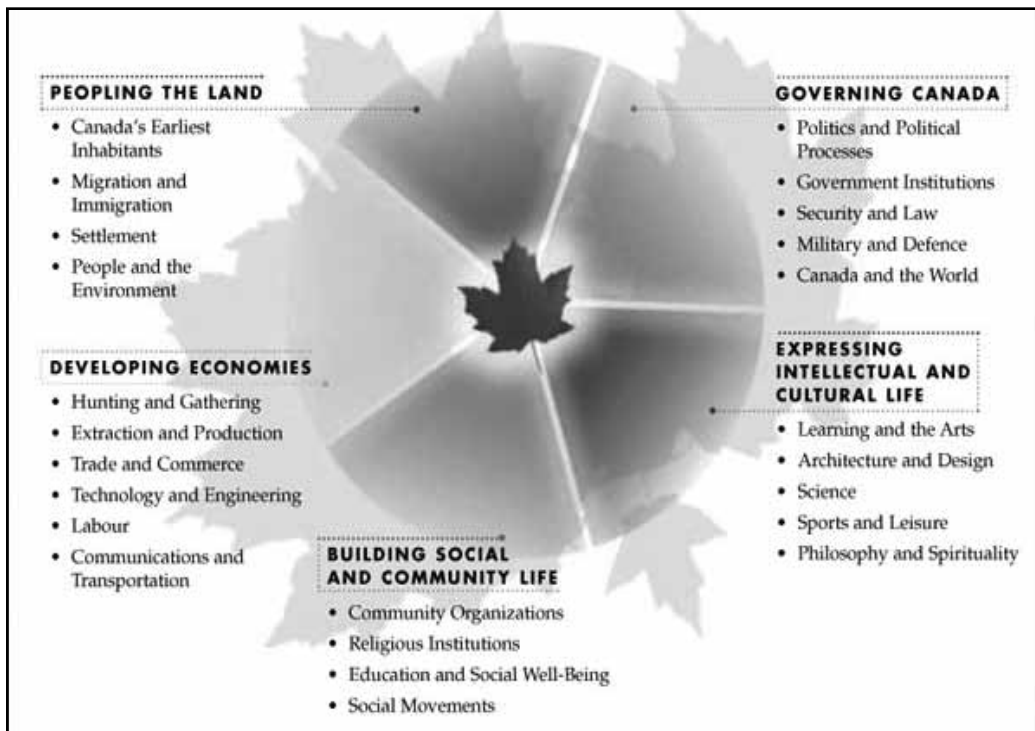
THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES OF CANADA THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The thematic framework developed for the National Historic Sites of Canada identifies places, persons and events in context.



National Park Service Thematic Framework

The framework provides a comprehensive way of looking at Canadian history. It organizes Canadian history into five broad, interrelated themes, each of which has a number of sub-themes.²



The National Historic Sites of Canada Thematic Framework

THE CALIFORNIA HISTORY FRAMEWORK

The California History Framework applies eight broad inter-related concepts to organize and place the people, sites, and events of California in context. Its cross-culture, cross-chronological approach creates a comprehensive view of history that allows important patterns to be illuminated and understood. The concepts are further expanded by several supporting categories that help to capture the full range of human experiences.

DEVELOPING THE FRAMEWORK

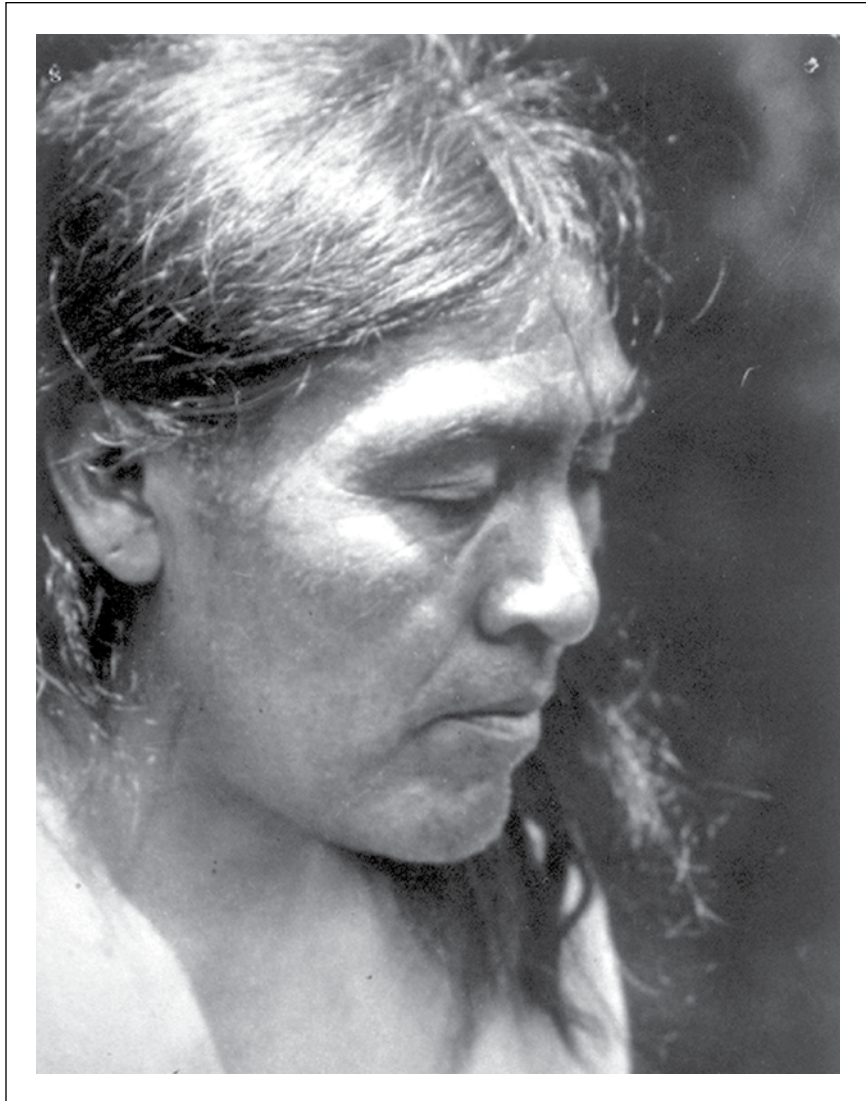
California State Parks staff began working on the Framework in 2002. After preparing an initial draft consisting of six concepts and associated categories, it was reviewed by an Academic Advisory Group, consisting of California scholars who represented many historical specialties: African American, agricultural/environmental, American, architectural, Chinese, political and technological history, and archaeology (refer to the list of participants in Appendix C). The Academic Advisory Group met on September 26, 2003 to review and discuss the draft Framework. Their comments and input resulted in the addition of two new Concepts and seven new Categories.

VISUALIZING THE FRAMEWORK

The California History Framework is explained on the following pages with a brief definition of each Concept and each Category within the Concept. A representative image has been chosen for each Concept, as well as images for each of the Categories. Examples of California State Parks, National Parks and other publicly and privately owned lands that contain historic sites, structures, cultural resources or exhibits pertaining to the Category. The images and examples, however, should not be considered a complete list or representation of the Concept or Category.



Understanding Cultural Identity



A 1911 portrait of Ishi, the last Yahi Indian to live traditionally in California

California's rich cultural tapestry is a reflection of its dynamic population. Native peoples have been here for 13,000 years and were the first to encounter its varied lands and climates. Over the last three centuries, movements of people—many from around the world—have brought with them an array of cultural expressions. These Californians evolved through adaptation or conflicts with others. Today this state's distinctive cultural identity is recognized for its imagination and power to effect change.



*The Hupa built
weirs to trap fish for
spearing*

*California State Parks
collections include
this Patwin mush
boiler basket made by
Bell Luluk from the
Cortina Rancheria in
Colusa County,
c. 1890*



*Chumash Painted
Cave State Historic
Park preserves early
pictographs*

EARLIEST INHABITANTS

California history begins in ancient times with native peoples. California Indians made use of the land for settlement, hunting, fishing and the gathering and processing of plants. Evidence of their activities can be seen on the landscape in the remains of communities, subsistence practices, arts, crafts, spiritual sites, and in the continuing traditions of descendent groups who today trace their heritage to these earliest inhabitants.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Antelope Valley Indian Museum (Great Basin Indian interpretation)
- Chumash Painted Cave State Historic Park (California Indian pictographs)
- Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park (Miwok village features 1,185 mortars)
- Patrick's Point State Park (Sumêg—Yurok village reconstruction)
- State Indian Museum (exhibits reflect the diversity of California Indians)
- The Oakland Museum of California (California Indian museum exhibits)



Japanese picture brides arrive at the Immigration Station, now Angel Island State Park

Mormon immigrants camp at Lake Tahoe en route to the Sandwich Islands (Hawai'i), c. mid 1860s



Dust Bowl refugees flocked to California in the 1930s

IMMIGRANTS, EMIGRANTS AND MIGRANTS

The California story is one of successive movements of people both to and from the region and within its boundaries. Motivations were often different. Some probably first came as wandering hunters, while others arrived to claim the land or make converts; still others wanted to escape hardships, experience freedom, gain wealth and power, or seek the promise of a new life. They came with their own life-ways and traditions, adding to the complexity and richness of California's character.

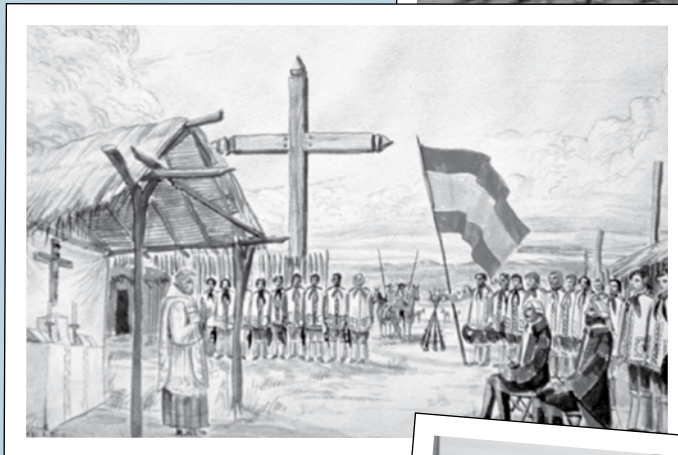
REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Angel Island State Park (1910–1940 U.S. Immigration Station in operation)
- California Citrus State Historic Park (interpretation of migrant citrus workers)
- Donner Memorial State Park (Emigrant Trail Museum; Donner Party tragedy)
- Empire Mine State Historic Park (Cornish hard rock miners)
- La Purísima Mission State Historic Park (Spanish mission founded in 1787)
- Sutter's Fort State Historic Park (1839–c.1849 focus for overland emigrants)



Reservations drastically transformed California Indian life, Fort Gaston, Hoopa Valley Reservation, c. 1900

Merging cultures in a fifth grade class at San Bernardino's Fourth Street School, 1925



An early Roman Catholic mass at El Presidio de Santa Barbara

The 2005 26th annual Sikh Parade in Yuba City



CHANGING POPULATIONS

Californians are descended from many distinct and diverse groups, each with different languages and ways of life. Succeeding waves of newcomers have altered and shaped California's cultural identity. Their dynamic interactions have had enduring impacts on the population and its perception of itself.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Fort Humboldt State Historic Park (interprets conflicts among newcomers – miners and settlers – and California Indians, and the role of the military)
- Monterey State Historic Park (California Indian, Spanish, Mexican, and American eras)
- Olompali State Historic Park (site reflects 8,000 years of changing occupation)
- Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park (mission barracks for Indians adapted by Neary and Rodriguez families)
- Sonoma State Historic Park (interprets California Indian, Mexican, American, and Italian immigrant settlement)
- Autry National Center of the American West, Los Angeles (features exhibits on California's cultural convergence)



*California's
population soared
during the Gold
Rush, San Francisco
harbor, 1851*

*Walt Disney and
Mickey Mouse
welcome visitors to
Disneyland*



*California's citrus
products travel the
world, crate label
c. 1930*

CALIFORNIANS AND THE WORLD

The popular perception of California has evolved from an obscure mythological island to a land of unimaginable wealth and promise. Californians have pioneered trends that have affected the entire country and the world. In a very real sense, it all happens here... first. The power of California culture has been in its flexibility to transcend traditions, to try new approaches, and to reinvent itself.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Fort Ross State Historic Park (1812-1841 Russian exploitation of California's sea otter resources)
- Hearst San Simeon State Historic Monument (William Randolph Hearst's huge media empire)
- Lighthouse Field State Beach (museum highlights the influence of California's surfing culture)
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (world focus after 1848 gold discovery in Coloma Valley)
- Will Rogers State Historic Park (Will Rogers—cowboy humorist, philosopher and world entertainer)
- Disneyland and California Adventure Parks (Walt Disney's theme park concept has influenced others around the world)

Interacting with the Environment



Sempervirens Club at Big Basin, c. 1901

INTERACTING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Californians of diverse cultural traditions have had varying relationships to the environment. For over 13,000 years nearly every part of the natural world, from offshore reefs to the crest of the Sierra Nevada, from the Colorado Desert to the shores of extinct Pleistocene lakes, has been altered by human societies, often with unintended consequences. Nature's own dramatic events have also affected the people of California. The conservation and ecology movements developed out of a growing understanding and respect for the power and delicacy of natural systems and their finite resources.



A redwood plank sweat house represents the architectural tradition of the Pecwan people, c. 1901

The Army and Navy Academy's regimented housing in San Diego, 1939



The farming community of Allensworth in the early 1900s

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

California's landscape has been shaped increasingly by human settlements. The land has been a canvas on which the values, traditions and technologies of its diverse peoples have been expressed. Patterns can be seen from self-sufficient family units and communities protected by natural barriers and remoteness, to military camps, industrial development and transportation. Over time, transportation corridors and industries have influenced the growth of communities.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park (African American community founded in 1908)
- Fort Tejon State Historic Park (military fort established in 1854)
- Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park (Gold Rush community of North Bloomfield)
- Mount Diablo State Park (mountain peak became base point for California land surveys in 1851)
- San Juan Bautista State Historic Park (1797 mission later surrounded by town)
- Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park (Tehachapi Indian cultural landscape)
- Tule Lake Segregation Center (World War II Japanese Internment Camp)



*Concrete confines much of
the Los Angeles River*



*Steam shovels helped
build the road at Dana
Point, c. 1929*



*Controlled burns
reduce dangerous
forest fuel loads*



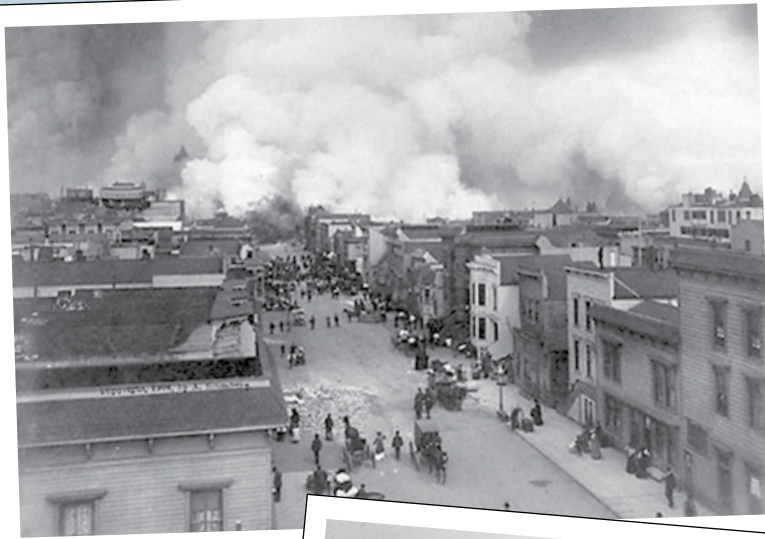
*Hauling old-growth
redwood logs to lumber
mills in Northern
California*

MANAGING NATURE

Over the centuries, people have manipulated California's land: setting fires to improve hunting and gathering; felling trees for cultivation and timber; building dams, canals, and levees to supply water, control floods, and produce power; and cutting down hills and filling ravines to develop roads. These actions have changed the natural environment, sometimes temporarily, sometimes permanently, and have affected the people associated with the land.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Annadel State Park (Indian obsidian quarries; also basalt quarried for street paving)
- Calaveras Big Trees State Park (1850s harvesting of giant sequoia trees)
- Chinese Diggings, Folsom (Chinese ground sluicing, wing dams)
- Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park (water harnessed for hydraulic gold mining)
- San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area (largest off-stream water storage reservoir in U.S.)
- Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (interpret value of prescribed burns for healthy forests)



*San Francisco
afire after the
1906 earthquake*



*Anaheim flooded
in 1938*



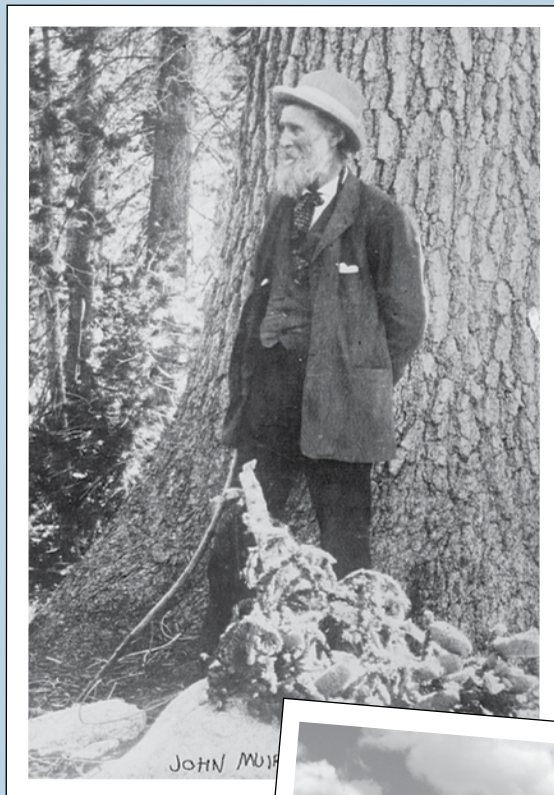
*Eruption of
Mount Lassen*

NATURAL EVENTS

California is a land of extreme natural events—fires, earthquakes, floods, avalanches and active volcanoes—which have dramatically affected human populations and the environment. These events have been recorded not only on the landscape, but also in the histories, literature, art, photography, oral traditions and memories of the people who were involved.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (park devastated by fire of 2003)
- Fort Ross State Historic Park (Fort affected by San Andreas Fault activity)
- Humboldt Redwoods State Park (major flood events of 1955, 1964, 1995)
- Mount Lassen National Park (1914-1917 Mount Lassen eruption)
- Old Sacramento State Historic Park (streets raised in response to floods)
- Salton Sea State Recreation Area (Salton Sea created by Colorado River flood, 1905)
- San Francisco (1906 earthquake and fire)



*Conservationist
John Muir*

*Yosemite Valley set
aside for preservation
in 1864*



*California Conservation
Corps builds a trail at
Emerald Bay State Park*

CONSERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP

In late nineteenth century California, expanding urban and industrial development provoked interest in the protection of natural resources and scenic features. This concern has ranged from attempting to ensure the continued availability and use of raw materials to setting aside lands and features in public ownership, so that they might be managed for their intrinsic inspirational, educational and recreational values.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Big Basin Redwoods State Park (first official state park, established 1902)
- Caswell Memorial State Park (1950—oak woodlands preserved by Caswell family)
- Mount Tamalpais State Park (early twentieth century movement to save open space)
- Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (1920s—preserved by the Save the Redwoods League)
- Torrey Pines State Reserve (reserve established 1921, following 40-year campaign)
- Tule Elk State Reserve (habitat set aside in 1932 for endangered elk)
- Yosemite National Park (1864—first land set aside by the federal government to the State of California for preservation)

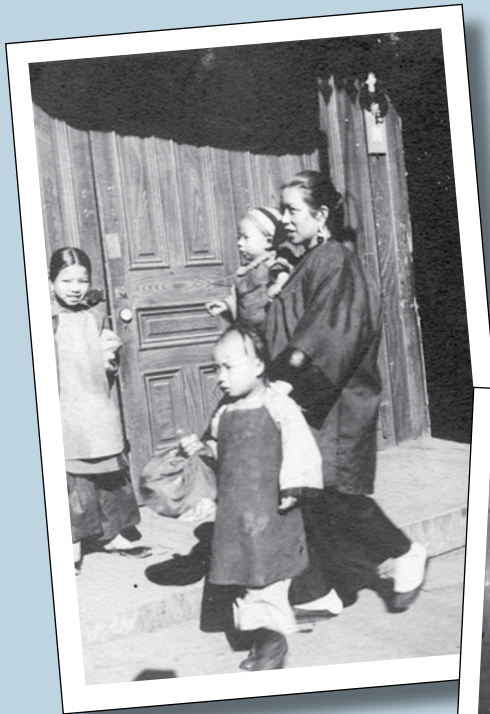
Living in Communities



The streets of Arcata, c. 1900

Californians have developed customs and relationships to sustain and enrich communities, neighborhoods and families. Shared areas of interest and concern have brought structure and support to populations, often assisting those in need. Understanding family structures, community organizations and social movements, as well as religious and educational institutions, can shed light on the nature of community life in California.

LIVING IN COMMUNITIES



*A Chinese family in
Shasta, c. 1885*



*A Wilder family
phonograph party*



*A Pitt River child
in its cradleboard*



*The Nottleman family
household in Redding*

FAMILY

California's rich diversity is reflected in family customs, values, and relationships—many originating with ancestors, grandparents and parents, or expressed in daily adaptations to California's varied environments. Differing concepts of gender roles, family units, and the division of labor are cultural expressions. Food traditions, clothing, shelter, folklore, social customs, games and celebrations are also representations of family life.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park (1908 town established by African American families)
- Governor's Mansion State Historic Park (California governors' families, 1903-1967)
- Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park (home to railroad magnate and governor Leland Stanford, his wife and their extended families)
- Pío Pico State Historic Park (El Ranchito—Pío Pico family home built in 1853)
- Sonoma State Historic Park (1850 Lachryma Montis—home to Mariano Vallejo family)
- Sugar Pine Point State Park (1903 Pine Lodge—Hellman family's summer retreat)
- Wilder Ranch State Park (Meder family, later the Wilder family's dairy and cattle ranch)
- Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (Estudillo home, residence of prominent Californio Family)



*Reverend Thomas
Kilgore, civil rights
leader and pastor of
the Second Baptist
Church, Los Angeles*

*A traditional burial
service in Chilicoot,
Plumas County*



*Rosie Gonzales'
First Communion,
Anaheim, 1952*

*Elaborate interior,
Weaverville Joss House
State Historic Park*



RELIGION

Religion has been and continues to be the center of life for many individuals and communities. The imprint of religion on California is reflected in its place names, cultural traditions, holidays, and in this state's historic and pre-historic sites. Religions range from individual, personal beliefs, to traditional religious organizations, to unconventional sects and cults.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Fort Ross State Historic Park (1812 Russian Orthodox chapel and cemetery)
- La Purísima Mission State Historic Park (Roman Catholic mission founded 1787)
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (1856 Emmanuel [Methodist] Episcopal Church)
- Shasta State Historic Park (Jewish cemetery established during the Gold Rush)
- Wassama Round House State Historic Park (Miwok ceremonial roundhouse)
- Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park (Taoist temple built in 1874)



*Faculty and
students at the
Kettleman Hills
School, 1894*



*Kindergarten
recess at the Tule
Lake Internment
Camp, 1944*



*Restored interior of
Allensworth School,
Colonel Allensworth
State Historic Park*

EDUCATION

The tradition of elders teaching young people was and still is an important form of education in California communities. The value placed on learning has inspired Californians to build large and diverse educational systems. They have helped to develop the population's potential.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park (Annie Bidwell taught Indian women sewing; state teacher's college a bequest of the Bidwells)
- Columbia State Historic Park (school built in 1860 to serve Columbia)
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (Coloma School)
- Olompali State Historic Park (University of San Francisco seminary retreat; 1960s alternative school)
- Shasta State Historic Park (site of early school for African American children; 1928 and 1938 schools)
- Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (Mason Street School)



*A Chinese parade in
Oroville, c. 1900*



*Meeting of the
Lyonsville Ladies
Club, 1886*



*Columbia
Volunteer Fire
Department at
the ready*

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Californians have benefited from groups whose members share a special interest, perceive the need for action, or provide for the safety and well-being of individuals, communities or the environment. Social movements in California have helped to improve living conditions, fight discrimination and provide opportunities for disenfranchised groups. California's economy also has depended upon the organization of labor for the development and growth of agriculture and other industries.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Asilomar State Beach and Conference Grounds (early Y.W.C.A. facilities)
- Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park (Bidwells active in Temperance Movement)
- Bodie State Historic Park (Bodie Miners' Union)
- Columbia State Historic Park (volunteer fire departments, active Native Sons of the Golden West, Masons, E Clampus Vitus, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance.)
- Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park (Stanford-Lathrop Home for Friendless Children)
- Shasta State Historic Park (Mae Helene Bacon Boggs active in Women's Suffrage Movement)



*Little Petroglyph Canyon's
Bighorn Sheep and
"Medicine Bag" images*

*Angel Island Immigration
Station's Hospital*



*In surgery at San Francisco
Children's Hospital*

*A Chinese pharmacy
in San Francisco*



MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE

The organization, administration, and delivery of medical services have varied greatly throughout California's past. Health care with its associated medicines has reflected not only cultural traditions that relate to well-being, nutrition and the understanding of disease, but also science. Knowledge and improvements in medical practices and facilities have increased with research and the growing capability of California's medical field.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Angel Island State Park (U.S. Quarantine Station, 1892-1949; Immigration Station and military hospitals)
- Clear Lake State Park (nature trail interprets Pomo and Lil'ek medicinal plants)
- Columbia State Historic Park (Duchow Building drug store exhibit)
- La Purísima Mission State Historic Park (mission infirmary for California Indians)
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (Chinese herbalist display at Wah Hop Store)
- Sutter's Fort State Historic Park (fort used as a hospital during 1850 cholera epidemic)

Evolving Economies



Women workers process peaches, c. 1930

The economic endeavors of Californians are as diverse as the land. People have used a wide array of activities to sustain themselves, from early subsistence economies to small farm and industrial agricultural operations, from extractive pursuits such as mining, forestry and fishing, to manufacturing and the global exchange of goods and services.

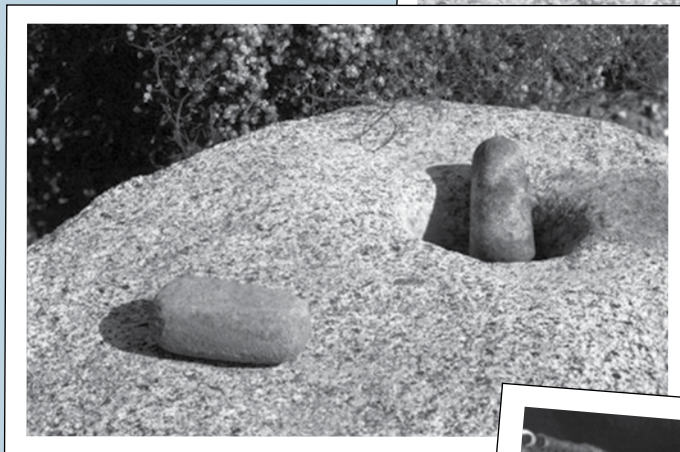
EVOLVING ECONOMIES



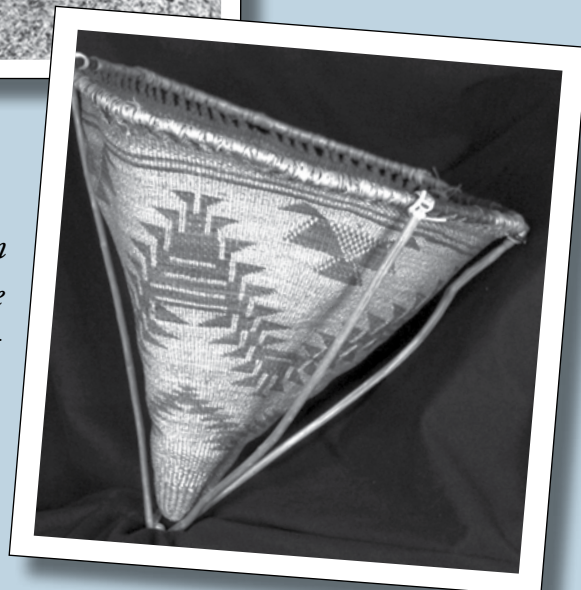
*Possible evidence of a
successful hunt in Little
Petroglyph Canyon*



*Ishi binding a fishing
harpoon the traditional
Yahi way*



*Stone grinding
implements, Anza
Borrego Desert
State Park*



*Finely crafted burden
baskets were used by the
Miwok for harvesting*

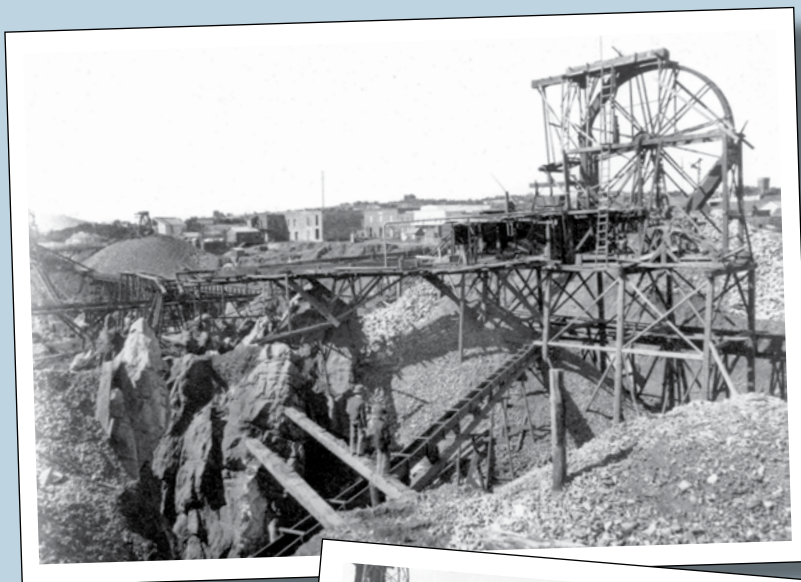
SUBSISTENCE

California Indian subsistence economies evolved for thousands of years before Europeans arrived to compete for California's natural resources. Early inhabitants hunted, gathered and fished; reaping the benefits of the land and climate. California Indians also managed certain resources to facilitate hunting and gathering efforts, especially through the judicious use of fire.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park (Ahjumawi fish traps)
- Anderson Marsh State Historic Park (interprets Wappo and Pomo resource use)
- Antelope Valley Indian Museum (interpretation of Great Basin Indian groups)
- Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park (Chaw'se—bedrock mortars used to process acorns)
- Tomales Bay State Park (Coast Miwok interpretation)

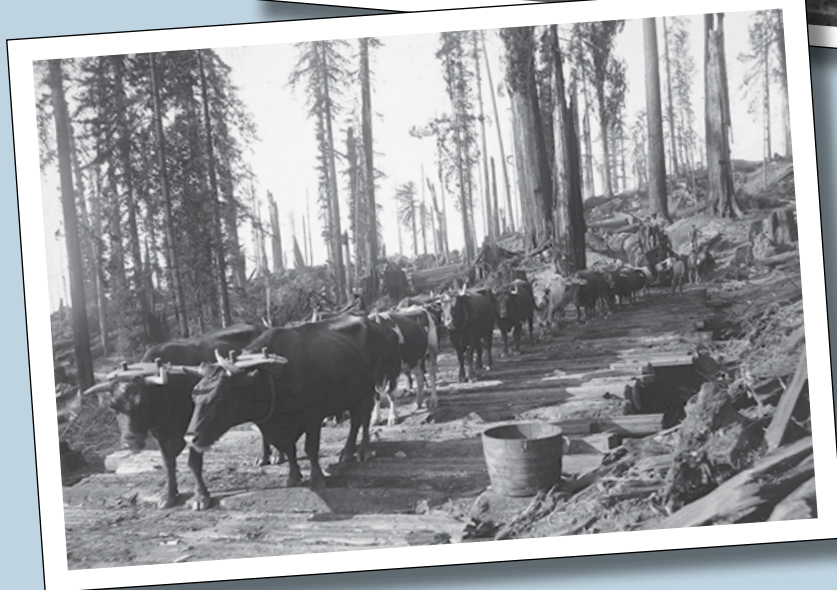
EVOLVING ECONOMIES



*Intensive industrial
placer mining at
Columbia's Daley
Claim in the mid
1860s*



*A forest of oil wells
in Long Beach*



*Oxen haul logs
on a Humboldt
County skid road*

EXTRACTION

From prehistoric times, people have depended upon the diversity, accessibility and abundance of California's natural resources. Obsidian, chert and soapstone quarries, asphaltum seeps and dry salt lakes help tell the story of some of the earliest extractive activities. Trappers explored California's coastal waters and inland rivers in search of fur bearing animals. Gold discovered at Coloma Valley in 1848 and the subsequent Gold Rush brought California's natural wealth to the attention of the world. Primary resource industries, such as quarrying, shore whaling, shrimp fishing, oil extraction and timber harvesting, developed and intensified as statewide and world demands grew.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Annadel State Park (obsidian quarries date back 8,000 years)
- "Black Gold" Exhibit at Kern County Museum (interprets the petroleum industry's history)
- California Oil Museum, Santa Paula (interprets the petroleum industry's history)
- China Camp State Park (Chinese shrimp fishing village)
- Empire Mine State Historic Park (California's largest, deepest, and richest hard rock gold mine)
- Monterey State Historic Park (whaling station used by Portuguese shore whalers)
- New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Museum (exhibits on quicksilver mining at New Almaden)
- Point Lobos State Reserve (Japanese commercial abalone fishing and processing)

EVOLVING ECONOMIES



*Harvesting lettuce in
Monterey, c. 1930*

*California's
agricultural
bounty feeds the
country and the
world*



*Driving cattle in
the Sacramento
Valley, c. 1925*

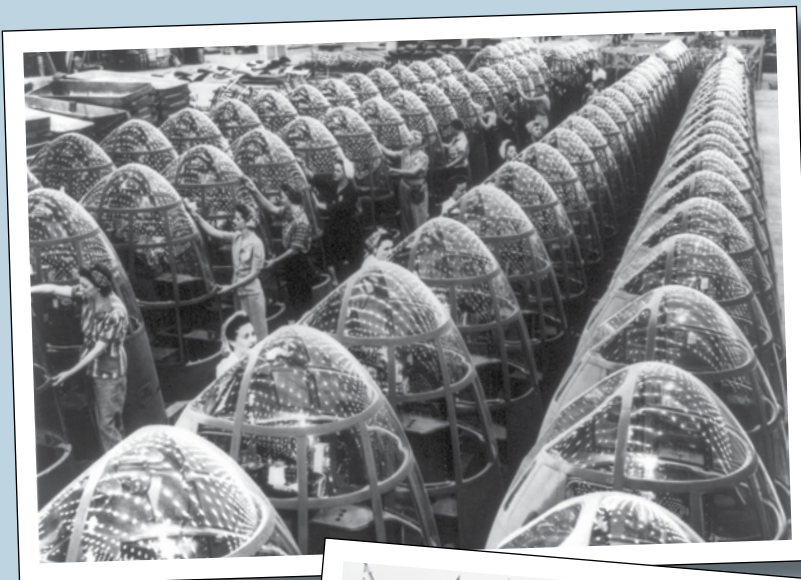
AGRICULTURE

California Indians used fire to encourage the growth of desirable plants. Agriculture developed with the Spanish missionaries and their introduction of European farming and herding methods, along with plants and livestock. With the Gold Rush, agriculture assumed a major role in the economy that has continued through the twentieth century to today. Advances in the agricultural sciences, along with improvements in crop production, distribution networks and support industries, have established California as the preeminent agricultural state.

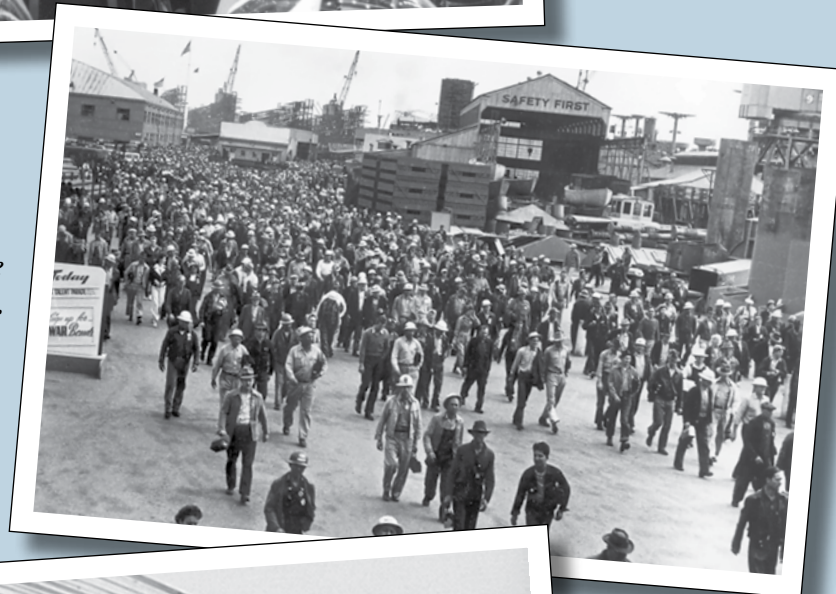
REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Ardenwood Historic Farm, East Bay Regional Park District (1890s Patterson family farm)
- Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park (John Bidwell's Rancho del Arroyo Chico)
- California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento (1910 first successful grower-owned cooperative for marketing almonds)
- California Citrus State Historic Park (citrus ranching and citrus cooperatives interpreted)
- Pío Pico State Historic Park (1850s El Ranchito produced wheat, barley, oats, oranges, grapes, and cattle)
- Wilder Ranch State Park (Wilder dairy and cattle ranch)

EVOLVING ECONOMIES



*Women workers
finishing nose cones
at the Douglas
Aircraft Company in
Long Beach, 1942*



*End of the
workday for
shipyard employees*



*Inspecting
lumber awaiting
shipment*

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION

The transformation of raw materials into products began in California with early shell bead production and crafts by native people. Under Spain and Mexico, blankets and candles were produced to increase self-sufficiency. World demand for California's furs, cattle hides and tallow encouraged processing. Lumber milling and petroleum refining grew in response to California's extractive industries and the pressures of population growth. As regional and world demands changed, California industries have responded. At various times, the state has been a leader in aerospace and computer manufacturing and wine production.

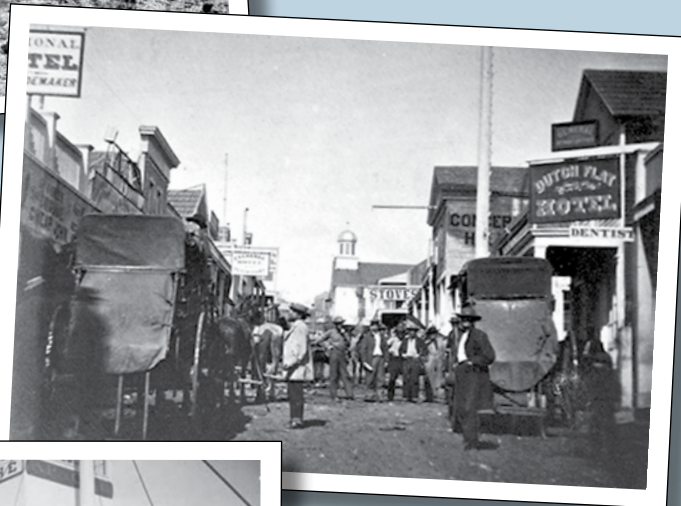
REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Buena Vista Winery (1857 Agoston Haraszthy established commercial winery)
- Fort Ross State Historic Park (1812-1841 Russian coopers at fort)
- Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park (commercial lime kilns; California Powder Co.)
- Hewlett-Packard Garage, Palo Alto (birthplace of the Silicon Valley electronics industry)
- Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park (1834-1846 blanket manufacturing, hide and tallow production)
- Samuel P. Taylor State Park (1856-1893 paper mill; 1866-1874 black powder mill)
- Shasta State Historic Park (Washington Brewery ruins)



*California Indian trails
connected people and
resources, Anza-Borrego
Desert State Park*

*Business boomed in
Dutch Flat during
the 1860s*



*Shipping new
potatoes on the
Sacramento River,
c. 1910*

*Serving up treats at Chico's
Senator Theater, c. 1950*



TRADE AND COMMERCE

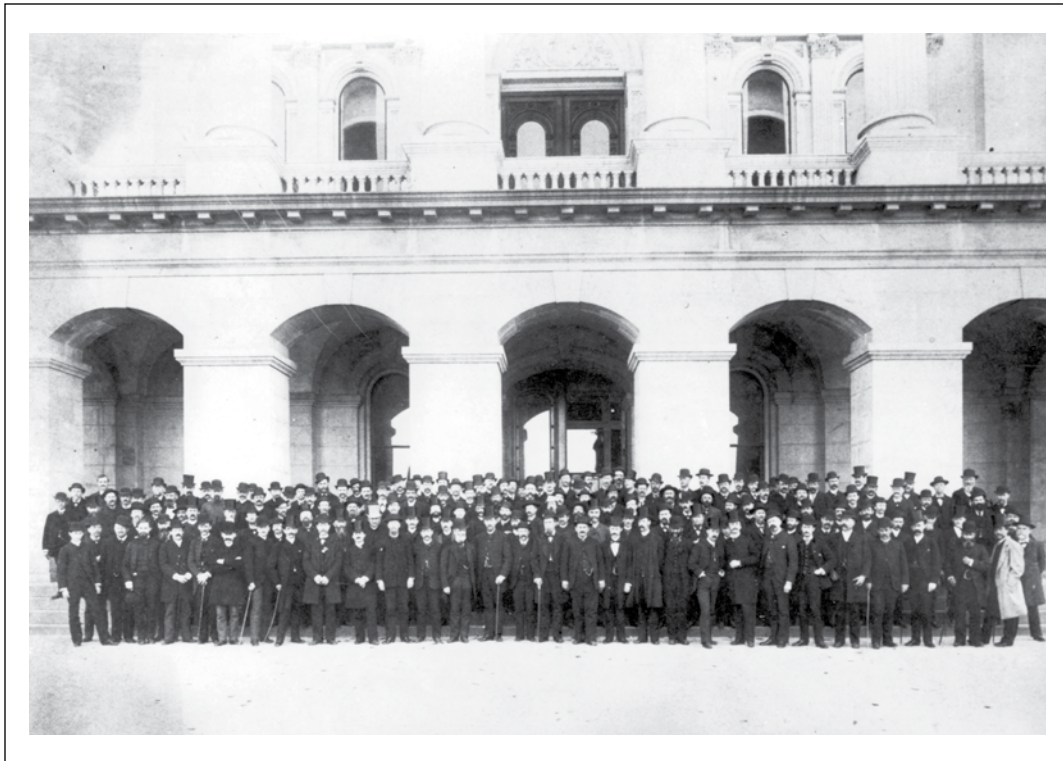
California Indians developed trade routes all over what is today the Western United States. The commercial exchange of goods and services increased with the needs of California's growing population and improved access to trading partners. Cattle hides and tallow were among California's first commodities sold or traded on the world market. Gold, agricultural products and other manufactured items followed. The economic interplay of trade now includes an expanded reliance on the rest of the world for markets and investments.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (distribution of obsidian, soapstone, seashells and pottery indicates pre-European contact trade routes)
- Bodie State Historic Park (town founded on gold mining and related commercial activities)
- Donner Memorial State Park (1863–Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road; Central Pacific Railroad)
- Old Sacramento State Historic Park (B.F. Hastings Bank; Huntington–Hopkins Hardware Store)
- La Playa, San Diego (hide and tallow trade depot in Mexican era)
- San Juan Bautista State Historic Park (New Idria quicksilver mine trade)
- Westport–Union Landing State Beach (1860-1870 lumber shipping port)
- Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (Colorado House–Wells Fargo History Museum)

EVOLVING ECONOMIES

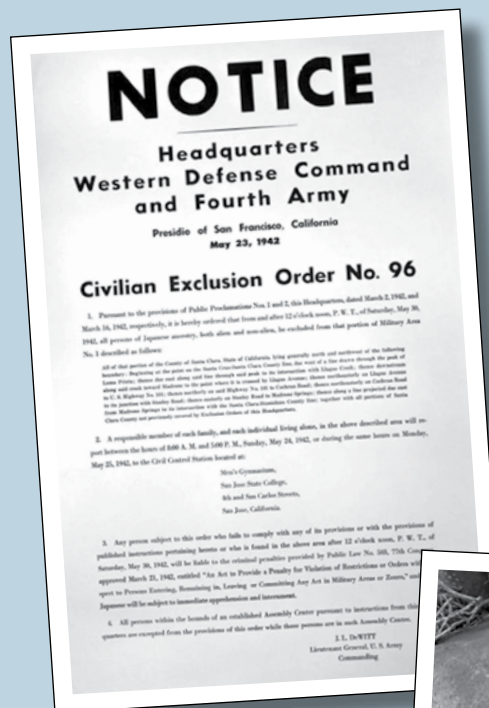
Governing



18th Session of California's Legislature meets for the first time in the new State Capitol, 1869

California's first inhabitants adopted a variety of practices to ensure their common support and protection. Europeans brought to California new concepts for security and control, instituting more formal, centralized government structures to provide for public safety, defense, and economic stability. Government institutions, derived from Spanish and Mexican laws, changed under the American system of governance and continue to evolve in response to California's developing needs.

GOVERNING



All persons of Japanese descent ordered to Internment Camps, 1942

Weapons at the ready, Little Petroglyph Canyon



Cadets on parade, Army and Navy Academy, San Diego, c. 1939

Sutter's Fort after American takeover, 1847



SOVEREIGNTY AND DEFENSE

Over the centuries, native peoples, as well as four countries—Spain, Mexico, Russia, and the United States—have laid claim to part or all of California. Each group has employed its own weapons and strategies to control and defend the land and its people. After statehood, California's role on the home front in support of U.S. military actions has expanded and contracted in response to the needs of national defense.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Angel Island State Park (Civil War to Cold War military facilities)
- Border Field State Park (initial United States–Mexico border—surveyed in 1850)
- El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park (Spanish presidio established in 1782)
- Fort Ross State Historic Park (1817 treaty between Russians and Pomo people)
- Fort Tejon State Historic Park (1854–64 protection of the Indians and white settlers)
- Lava Beds National Monument (1872–73 Modoc War; Captain Jack's Stronghold)
- San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park (1846 battle between Californio and American forces)
- Sonoma State Historic Park (1846 Bear Flag Revolt)
- Manzanar National Historic Site (Relocation Center where Japanese American citizens and resident Japanese aliens were interned during World War II)
- U.S.S. Midway Museum, San Diego (importance of the Military to California's development)

GOVERNING



*Captain John, Hupa
leader of the Madilding
Rancheria, c. 1899*



*Los Angeles Mayor
Tom Bradley*



First all-women jury in Los Angeles



Holding court in Tulare County, c. 1900

LAW AND CIVIC ORDER

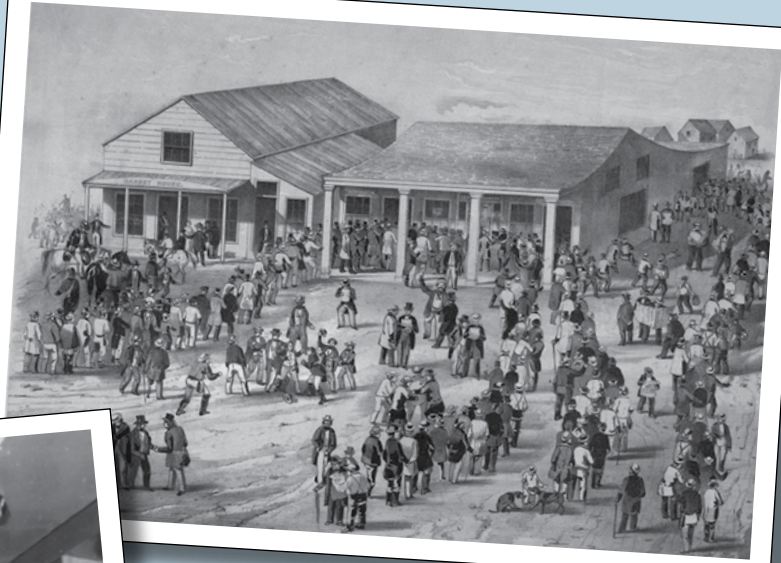
Ensuring the security of people, property and resources is a key function of government, whether California Indian, European, or American. Historically, civil order and governance has been imposed and maintained through a variety of methods, including cultural traditions, military actions, vigilante behavior, and political institutions. Our democratic principles, laws and legal system, now considered an essential part of California government, developed after the 1846 Mexican and American War and U.S. statehood in 1850.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

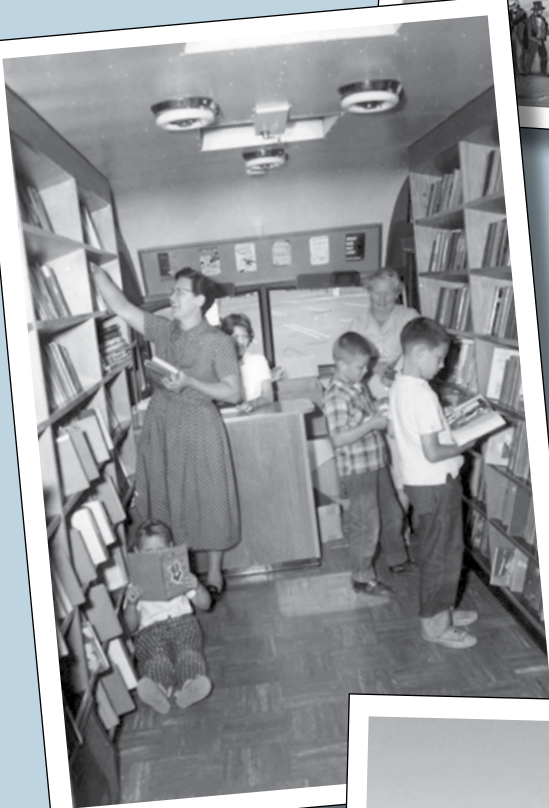
- Benicia Capitol State Historic Park (State Capitol, February 1853-February 1854)
- California State Capitol Museum (State Capitol, 1869-present)
- California Museum for History, Women and the Arts (exhibits on the governance of California)
- Colton Hall, Monterey (1849 California Constitutional Convention)
- Old Sacramento State Historic Park (1855 B.F. Hastings Building historic State Supreme Court chambers)
- Shasta State Historic Park (1861–1888 Shasta County Courthouse and Jail)
- Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (San Diego Courthouse)

GOVERNING

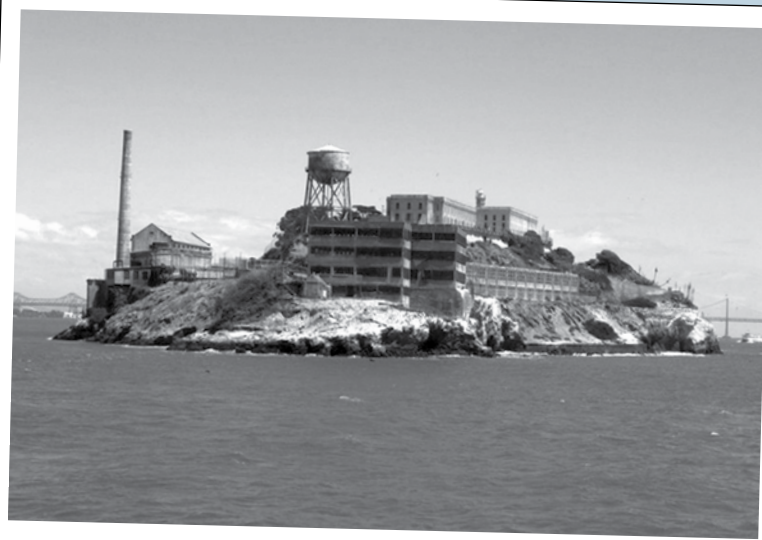
*Queuing for the
mail in Gold Rush
San Francisco*



*Checking out books
in Anaheim's Public
Library Bookmobile,
c. 1960*



*The federal prison
on Alcatraz Island,
now part of Golden
Gate National
Recreation Area*



GOVERNMENT SERVICES

From collecting duties and taxes and administering the law, to providing for public safety and facilities for recreation, government has responded to the needs of Californians. During the Spanish and later Mexican eras, government institutions included the office of governor, custom house, presidios, diputación (legislature), alcalde (municipal administration), ayuntamiento (municipal council), and, to a certain extent, Roman Catholic–operated missions. The rapid influx of people with the Gold Rush disrupted and ultimately altered these institutions. As Californians have changed over the years, so have the services provided by government.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Big Basin Redwoods State Park (1902 first official state park)
- California State Capitol Museum (historic Secretary of State and State Treasurer offices)
- Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (1955 Central Valley Project dam built for flood control, water, and electrical generation)
- Monterey State Historic Park (1827-1846 Mexican era custom house)
- Pigeon Point Light Station State Historic Park and Point Cabrillo Light Station State Historic Park (light stations built for coastal ships' safety)

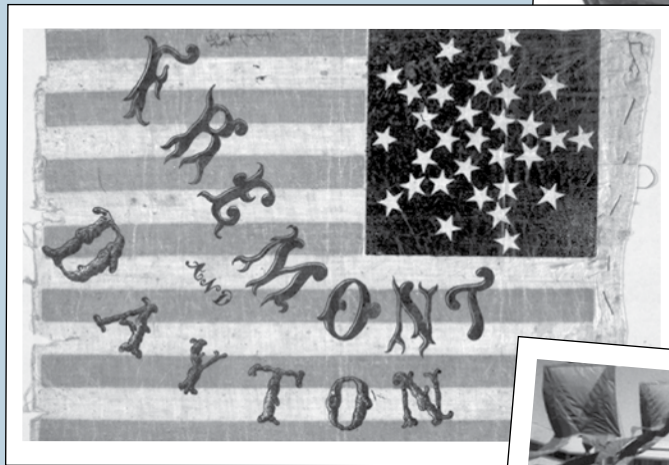
GOVERNING



*Activist Mario Savio
exercises his free speech
rights at UC Berkeley,
1966*



Early ballot box



*1856 presidential
campaign banner
for the Fremont
and Dayton ticket*

*"Together in Pride"
parading for the first time
in San Jose, 1974*



POLITICAL PROCESSES

California history contains many examples of conflicts over leadership, ownership and access to resources. Political negotiations or force sometimes answered the question of authority. After statehood, many differences were resolved through organized political parties and elections in which citizens voted for representatives to create and carry out public policies and programs. California's political procedures were outlined by the Constitutions of 1849 and 1879. They continue to define California's political landscape.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- California State Capitol Museum (exhibits on California's political processes)
- California Museum for History, Women and the Arts (exhibits present overview of California politics)
- Governor's Mansion State Historic Park (1903-1967 residence of Governors George Pardee to Ronald Reagan)
- Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park (1862-1868 executive offices for Governors Stanford, Low, and Haight)
- San Juan Bautista State Historic Park (Mexican Governors José Castro, 1835; Juan Bautista Alvarado, 1836-1842)

GOVERNING

Supporting Society



Bond funds built California's extensive water infrastructure

From casual connections to elaborate systems and facilities, Californians have created ways to link people with the vital resources that support community life. As populations have grown, so have infrastructures evolved and become more complex. Leaders and decision makers of the past have been challenged to plan, build, and maintain systems to support California's growing needs.

SUPPORTING SOCIETY



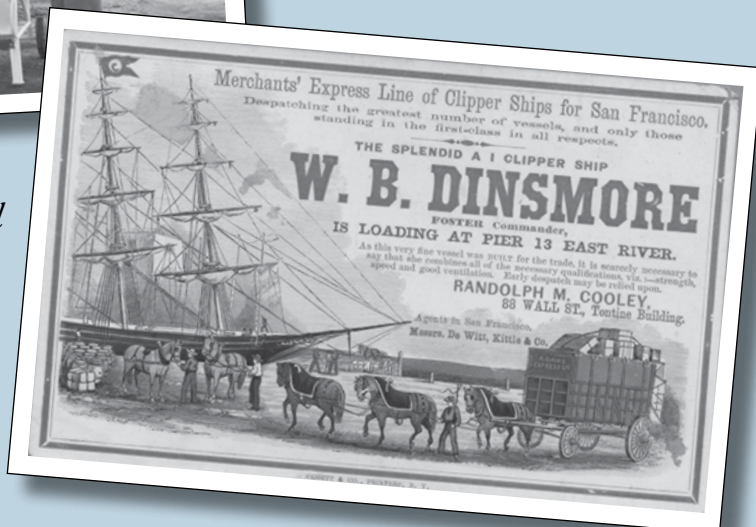
An already crowded Los Angeles freeway in 1954

The transcontinental railroad and the burgeoning citrus industry transformed California's economy



Passengers arriving on United Airlines' inaugural flight into Visalia, 1946

Fast clipper ships carried people and freight between New York and San Francisco



TRANSPORTATION

California Indian trails and waterways once connected villages for the purposes of trade. Under Spain and Mexico, El Camino Real linked 21 missions within a day's ride of each other. Trade and emigrant routes along with transportation vehicles evolved as California's population swelled. New ideas, better engineering and improved technologies made water, road, air and space transportation faster, more efficient and safer.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- California State Railroad Museum (Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads and other railroads interpreted)
- Donner Memorial State Park (interprets Sierra transportation routes)
- Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (Seeley Stable horse-drawn vehicles exhibited)
- San Francisco National Maritime Museum (Hyde Street Pier ship exhibits)
- San Juan Bautista State Historic Park (horse-drawn vehicles displayed in the Plaza Stable)
- South Yuba River State Park (stage and freight route across Bridgeport Covered Bridge)
- Vallecitos Stage Station in eastern San Diego County (a restored example of a stop on the overland stagecoach route)

SUPPORTING
SOCIETY



*Editor Roy Takano reads
the "Manzanar Free Press"
at Manzanar Internment
Camp in 1943*

*In 1931, you could
find superior radio
service in Anaheim*



*A full load for the
California and Oregon
Stage Company*

*Anaheim installs
its first telephone
switchboard in 1907*



COMMUNICATION

Before the advent of electricity, most human communication took the form of spoken or written words. The exchange of information developed, connecting California to other states and to the world via ships, stage and express lines, the Pony Express and the telegraph. The speed of communications has grown practically instantaneous with the advancement of research and improvements in radio, television, computers, satellite, and wireless technology.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

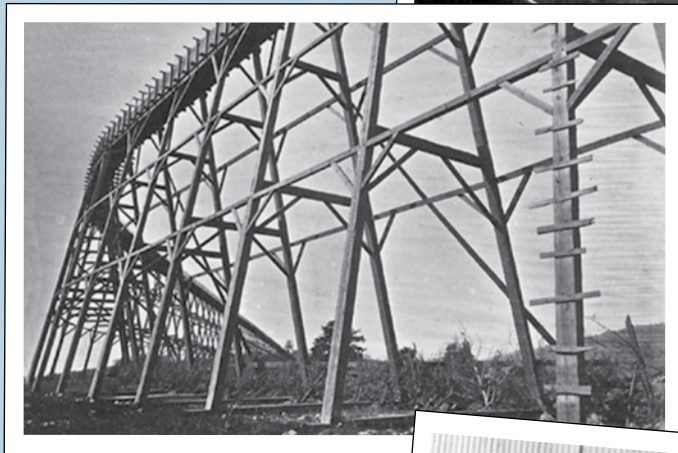
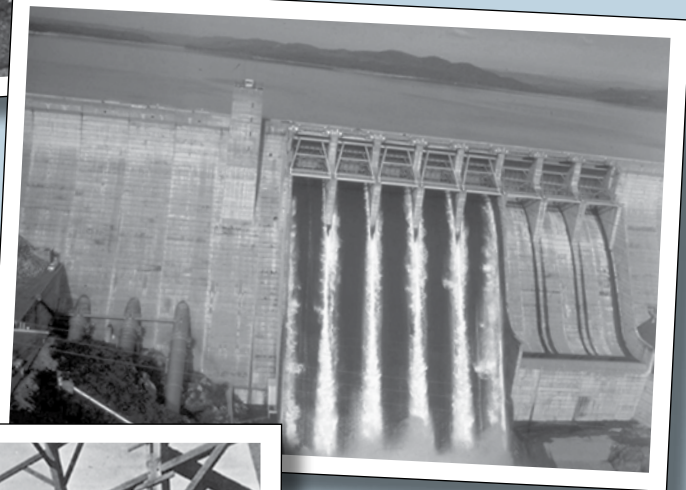
- Anza–Borrego Desert State Park (rock art, geoglyphs, trail and territory markers)
- California State Railroad Museum (railroad telegraph office exhibits)
- Columbia State Historic Park (Wells Fargo Express Office)
- Marconi Conference Center State Historic Park (1914 ship–to–shore “wireless” communication established)
- Old Sacramento State Historic Park (1860-1861 B.F. Hastings Building terminus of Pony Express and overland telegraph)
- Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park (1859-1894 Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road)

SUPPORTING
SOCIETY



Water powered the millstones at Bale Grist Mill, now a state historic park

Folsom Dam, completed in 1955, provides flood control and electricity



Smartsville's flume carried water for mining and domestic uses

Anaheim Union Water Company employees, 1937



WATER

California waterways once flowed freely, fluctuating with the seasons. During the Spanish and Mexican eras, flumes, channels and levees were built to divert water for communities and crops. Manipulation of water resources expanded with the Gold Rush for flood control, mining, agriculture and other industries. The ownership, distribution and use of California's water resources have been divisive issues that continue to impact the state today. California's growing population and water needs were addressed in the twentieth century by the Hetch Hetchy Dam and Aqueduct, the State Water Project, the Central Valley Project and the Los Angeles and Colorado River Aqueducts.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

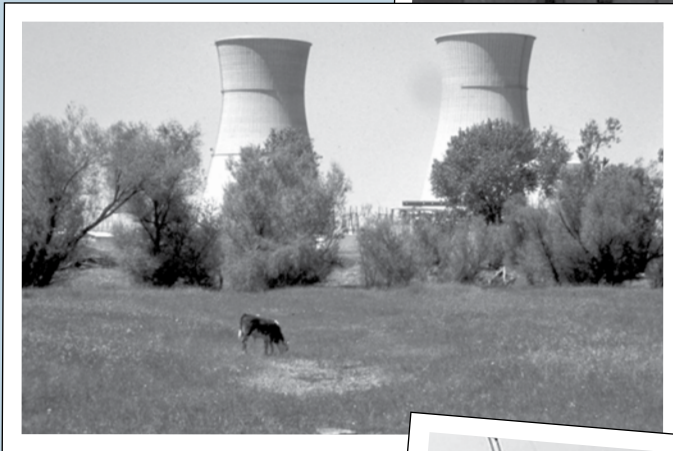
- San Diego Mission Dam (Spanish water control structure)
- California Citrus State Historic Park (1885 Gage Canal supported development of Riverside citrus industry)
- Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park (water was key to town's growth and decline)
- La Purísima Mission State Historic Park (original mission aqueduct)
- Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (1960 dam built as part of California Water Plan)
- Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park (hydraulic mining company's ditches, flumes)
- San Francisco Bay Model, Sausalito (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' working model of San Francisco Bay)
- Sonoma State Historic Park (Mariano Vallejo developed Sonoma's water supply)

SUPPORTING
SOCIETY



*Full service at the
Porterville Mobilgas
station, 1940*

*Electric switching
equipment, Folsom
Powerhouse State
Historic Park*



*Cooling towers,
Rancho Seco Nuclear
Generating Station*

*Central Valley power
transmission lines*



ENERGY

Early forms of energy for cooking, heating and craft work came from burning wood or other available fuels. The development of water power and steam engines expanded the use of energy and transformed life. Californians became pioneers in the early generation of electricity. The state's rich oil deposits helped fuel the internal combustion engine revolution. Today Californians continue to advance studies of alternative sources of fuel and energy.

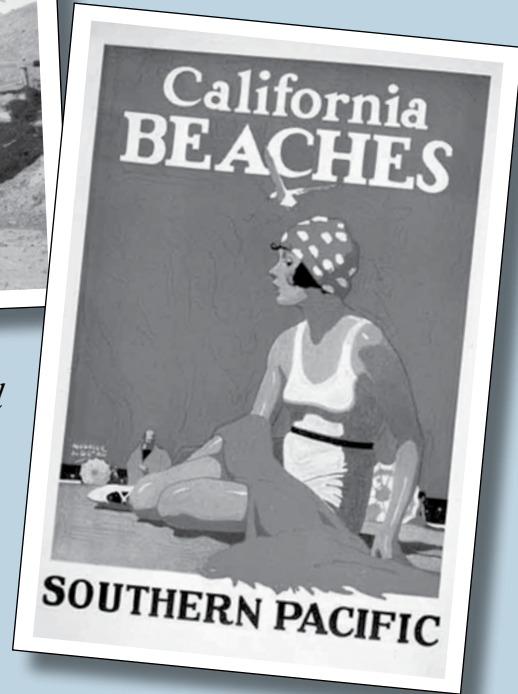
REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park (1846-1900s water harnessed for grist mill's operation)
- Bodie State Historic Park (1894 Standard Mining Company sent electricity 13 miles from Green Creek to Bodie)
- Well No. "CSO" 4 (Pico No. 4), Newhall (1876 California's first commercially productive oil well)
- Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park (1895 first long-distance, high-voltage electricity sent from Folsom to Sacramento)
- Pacheco State Park (modern wind turbines)
- Wilder Ranch State Park (ranch equipment operated by water-driven Pelton turbines)

SUPPORTING
SOCIETY



*Motoring through California
Redwood Park, now Big Basin
Redwoods State Park*



*Southern Pacific Railroad
marketed California sunshine to
winter-weary East Coast residents*



*Families enjoy the delights
of Golden Gate Park, San
Francisco, 1897*



*Space-age design attracted
conferences to the Anaheim
Convention Center, 1973*

PUBLIC SPACES

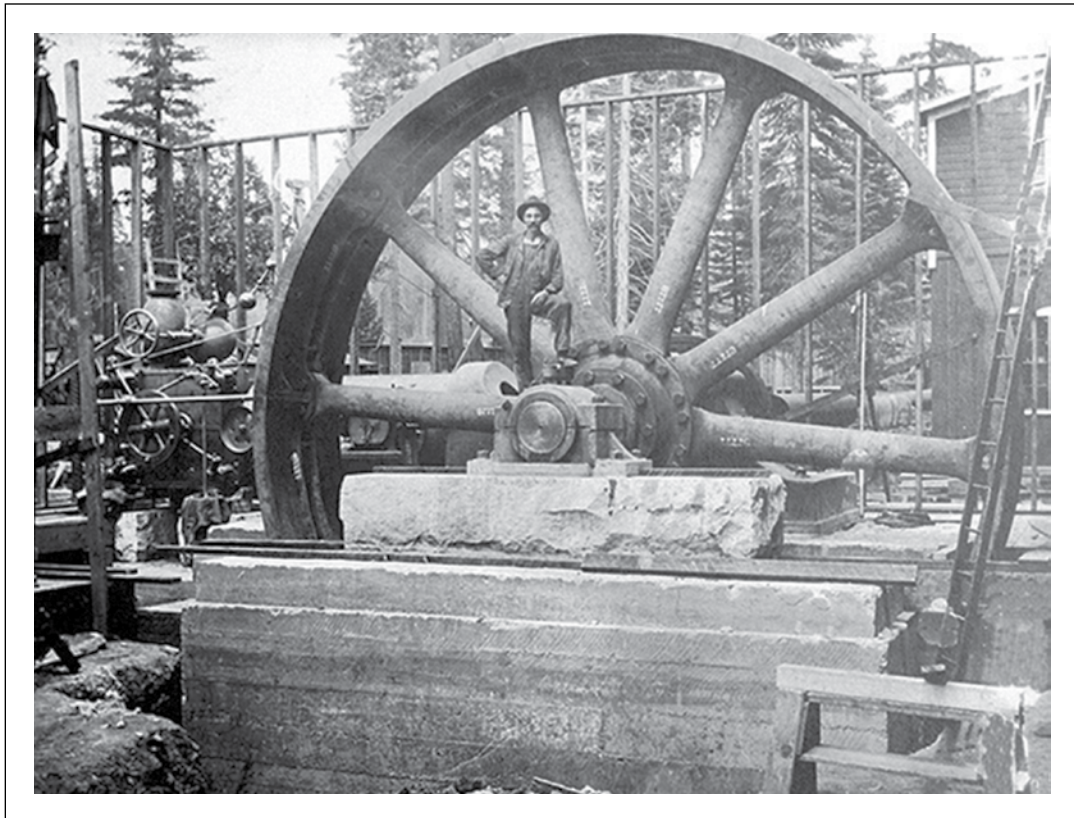
Like many Western states, California has a large percentage of land in public ownership. Over fifty percent of California is held in trust for the people of California or the United States. These lands include parks, preserves, forests, coastal beaches and bluffs, deserts and wildernesses. With the setting aside of Yosemite Valley in 1864, California became the first state to administer lands for public benefit. Facilities on public lands include roads, museums, libraries, visitor centers, recreational facilities, lodging and concessions.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- California State Capitol (Capitol Park)
- Griffith Park (the Central Park of Los Angeles, contains Los Angeles Zoo and Griffith Park Observatory)
- Humboldt Redwoods State Park (Redwood Highway built in 1922)
- Monterey State Historic Park (historic plaza remains important public space)
- Mount Tamalpais State Park (1930s CCC–built Mountain Theatre)
- Watts Towers of Simon Rodia State Historic Park (Rodia's nine folk art towers now a community resource)
- Yosemite National Park (1864 Yosemite Valley set aside for public use, enjoyment)

SUPPORTING
SOCIETY

Applying Invention and Innovation



Englebretson's steam-powered mill sliced giant logs into stacks of lumber in Butte County

California's innovators and entrepreneurs have harnessed ideas and energy to revolutionize life. From the seafaring expertise of native peoples, to new techniques used for gold extraction or irrigation, the capability of Californians has inspired action and transformed economies. Invention and innovation have changed California with the construction of engineering marvels like power plants, bridges, railroads, highways and other public works. Twentieth century aerospace, bio-engineering and the computer science industries continue to contribute to California's position on the cutting edge of invention and innovation.

APPLYING INVENTION AND INNOVATION



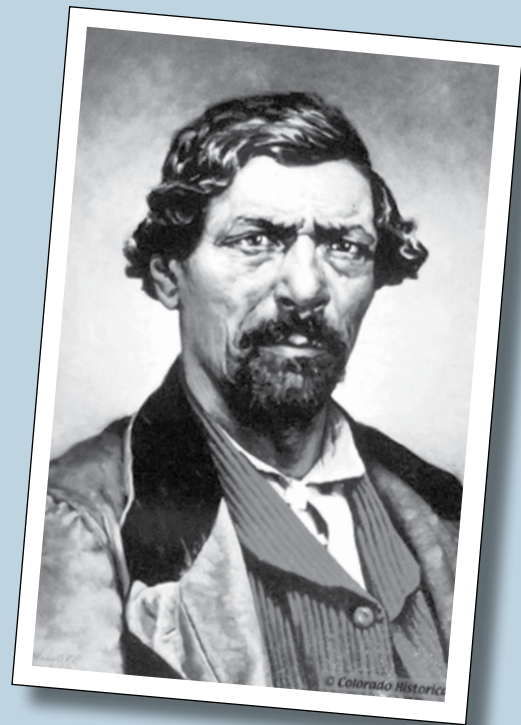
*Juan Bautista de Anza and
his exploring party are hailed
by Chumash traders*



*Cartographers based their maps
on the survey work of early
explorers, map dated 1846*



*Tracking satellites
in the control room*



*Trapper and mountain man James
Beckwourth promoted a route through
the Sierras during the Gold Rush*

EXPLORATION

People from throughout the world have come to California to discover its wonder and promise. Archaeologists trace the travels of California Indians' ancestors from Asia, skirting or traversing the land bridge over 13,000 years ago. Early English, French, Russian, Spanish and American explorers discovered California's rich resources in furs, fisheries and lumber. While the land has been explored, mapped and largely settled, California's spirit of discovery continues to inspire explorations into space and new frontiers of technology.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

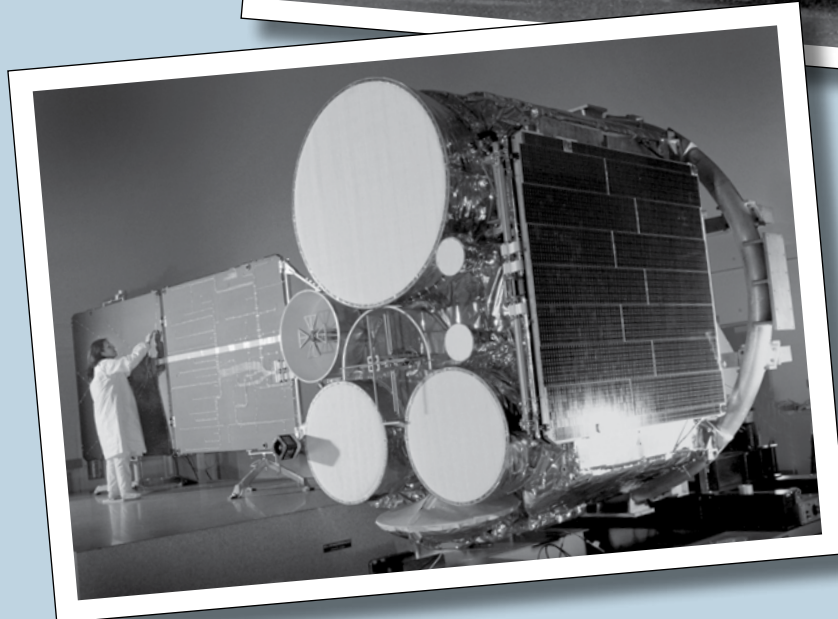
- Anza–Borrego Desert State Park (1774, 1775 Capt. Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza expeditions)
- Cabrillo National Monument (1542 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's landing)
- Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology (lead U.S. center for robotic exploration of the solar system)
- National Maritime Museum, San Francisco (maritime exploration interpreted)
- Stanton Center, Monterey (exhibits on California's maritime history)
- Sutter's Fort State Historic Park (1845, 1846 Lt. John C. Frémont's exploratory expedition at fort)

APPLYING INVENTION AND INNOVATION



*Archeologists record a
roasting pit used by
California Indians,
Anza-Borrego Desert
State Park*

*Lick Observatory,
built to scan the
skies on Mount
Hamilton near
San Jose, c. 1888*



*Testing a satellite at
Lockheed Martin
in Sunnyvale*

SCIENCE

Californians have contributed to the development and application of scientific concepts and methodologies from the physical and social sciences, to medicine, biological sciences, mathematics, astronomy, computer science and anthropology. These contributions have led to a better understanding of the surrounding world and to improvements in the quality of life for millions of people.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

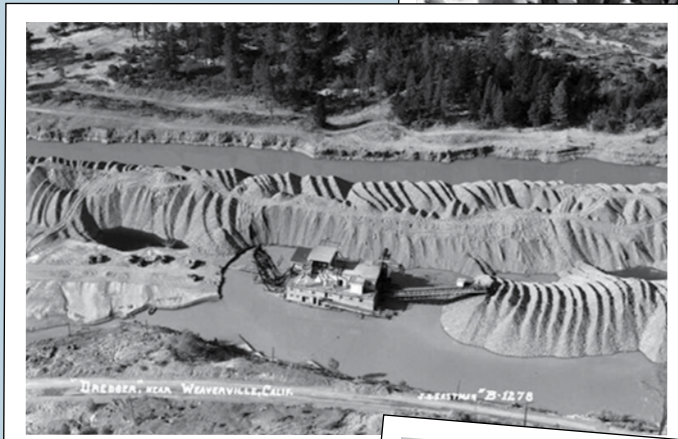
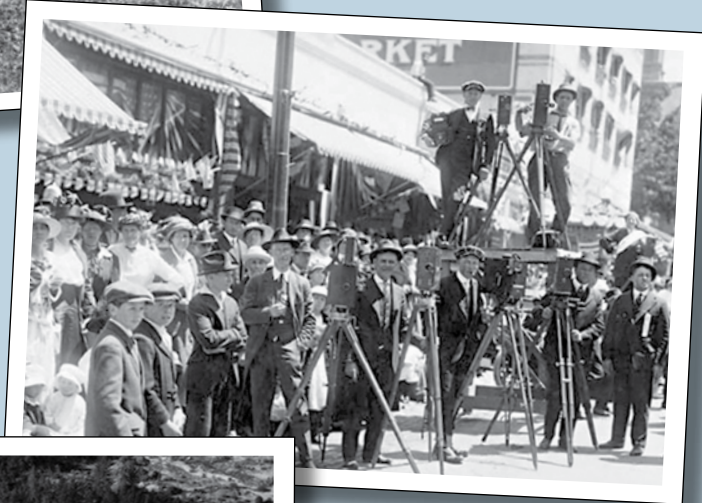
- Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside (from early 1900s new citrus varieties researched and produced)
- Lawrence Hall of Science, Berkeley (interactive exhibits highlight science in California)
- Luther Burbank Home and Garden, Santa Rosa (Burbank developed new varieties that produced better fruits and flowers)
- Marconi Conference Center State Historic Park (development of “wireless” marine communication)
- Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (exhibits interpret natural sciences)
- San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park (Lt. William H. Emory, scientist with the “Army of the West” in 1846)

APPLYING INVENTION AND INNOVATION



*Holt tractors, c. 1910,
built in California for
California's farmers*

*Recording a Sacramento
event, c. 1915*



*California's mining
dredge technology was
exported worldwide*

*Flights of fancy—an
entertaining aerial
trolley car patented in
Burbank in 1904*



TECHNOLOGY

Californians have developed or used technology to improve their surroundings or their ability to do work. Technology has changed people's lives. It has been used to create products, increasing quantity, quality, comfort, speed, or ability to communicate. California Indians experimented with heating techniques to alter the flaking properties of chert. Miners tested methods for getting to California's gold more easily. Technology advanced the motion picture industry, from early silent films to today's computerized animation and special effects. Research and development have provided innovations for all areas of California life, including a wide variety of consumer goods.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Farnsworth's Green Street Lab, San Francisco (1927 Philo Taylor Farnsworth invented first operational, all-electronic "television system")
- Federal Telegraph Company site, Palo Alto (1911-1913 Dr. Lee de Forest developed first vacuum tube amplifier and oscillator)
- Knight Foundry and Machine Shop, Sutter Creek (water-powered equipment produced machinery for gold mines)
- Railtown 1897 State Historic Park (Sierra Railroad's round house and machine shops supported railroad operations)
- Stanford University (1878, 1879 Palo Alto Stock Farm where Eadweard Muybridge photographed animals in motion)
- Technology Museum of Innovation, San Jose (highlights computer and electronic technology)
- Lasky - DeMille Barn (early history of the motion picture industry in Hollywood)

APPLYING INVENTION AND INNOVATION



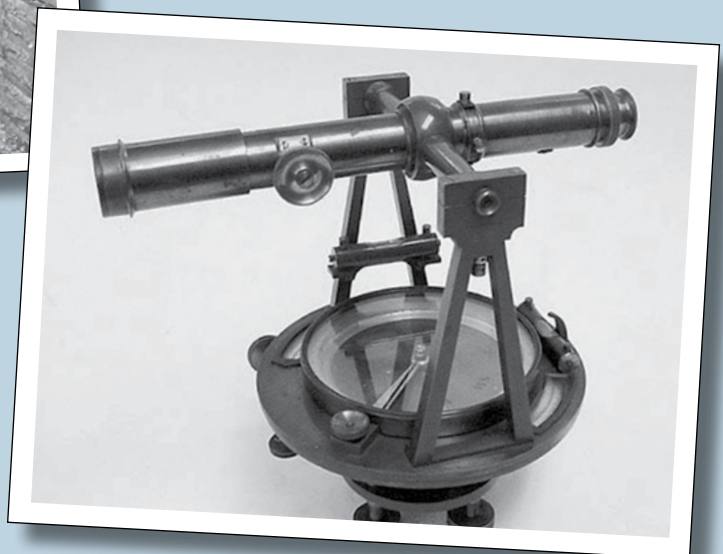
Bridgeport Covered Bridge, a challenge solved by engineering in 1862



The Yolo Causeway elevated traffic above winter flooding between Davis and Sacramento



Looking down Empire Mine's main shaft, the deepest, richest mine in California



Engineering depends upon accurate measurements, a 19th century surveyor's transit

ENGINEERING

Engineering began with human invention and innovation applied to practical problems. Early Californians devised and used tools and built weather-resistant dwellings and large ceremonial buildings. Through the creation and/or application of engineering, Californians have improved and even revolutionized life. They have harnessed the advancements and innovations of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries to design and engineer power plants for electricity; canals for irrigation and mining; railroads, highways and bridges for transportation; and other public works; as well as supported aerospace, bio-engineering and computer science industries.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Anza–Borrego Desert State Park (fish traps and stone water catchment basins—early California Indian engineering)
- Donner Memorial State Park (Central Pacific Railroad engineering over Sierra Nevada)
- San Francisco–Oakland and Golden Gate Bridges (1936-1937 engineering marvels that span San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate)
- Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (largest earthen dam in the world completed in 1960)
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (site of first engineered bridge in California)
- South Yuba River State Park (world’s longest, single-span covered bridge, built in 1862 by David Wood)

APPLYING
INVENTION
AND INNOVATION

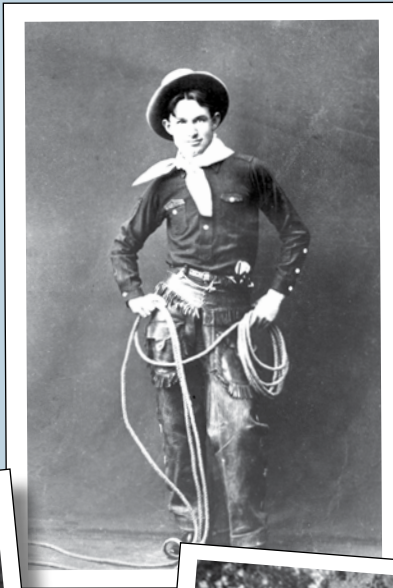
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Ideas



Ansel Adams captured the wild beauty of California

California's cultural life has been articulated through a host of intellectual pursuits, artistic expressions and athletic achievements. Californians have made use of traditional cultural practices, as well as employed new approaches to subjects, problems or ideas. From the distant past to the present, California's people and sites, as well as the physical products of creative processes, have set standards emulated by many.

EXPRESSING INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL IDEAS



Humorist Will Rogers, famous for his trick roping skills



Celebrating Cinco de Mayo at Los Angeles City Hall, 1963



Errol Flynn and Olivia deHavilland while filming Robin Hood in Chico's Bidwell Park, 1937



The iconic Grateful Dead perform in concert



Painting the California coast

VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS

The arts have always been a part of California life. Californians have been leaders in the field of entertainment, creating and expanding upon a broad array of cultural expressions. These range from performance arts, including theater, music, dance, radio, film, and television, to the visual arts of painting and sculpture. People and places related to the visual and performing arts continue to be important to the people of California.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Austin Creek State Recreation Area (Pond Farm Studio—Marguerite Wildenhain and students)
- Malibu Creek State Park (many motion picture productions, film sets)
- Monterey State Historic Park (1850 adobe theater used by Col. Stevenson's 1st N.Y. volunteers)
- Shasta State Historic Park (Mae Helene Bacon Boggs' California art collection)
- Sonoma State Historic Park (Chris Jorgenson mission paintings)
- Woodland Opera House State Historic Park (1891 opera house, still in use)
- Arden (Orange County home of Shakesperian actress Helena Modjeska, designed by architect Stanford White)

EXPRESSING
INTELLECTUAL AND
CULTURAL IDEAS



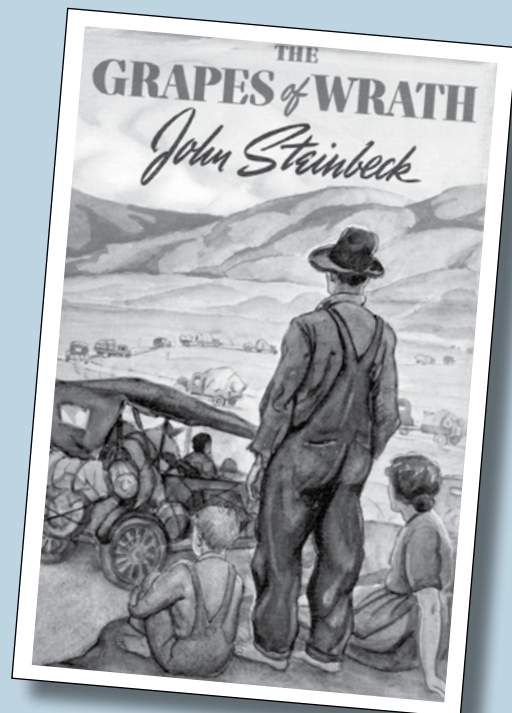
*Jack London
aboard his boat*



*Chinese poetry incised on the walls of
the Immigration Station, Angel Island
State Park*



*Pictographs from Chumash Painted
Cave State Historic Park*



*John Steinbeck's book
exposed the plight of
Dust Bowl refugees*

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

The mythical qualities of California have captured the imaginations of countless writers, and its places have inspired some of our nation's greatest literary works. From traditional storytellers and poets, to novelists and journalists, Californians have remained at the forefront of the literary community throughout this state's history.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

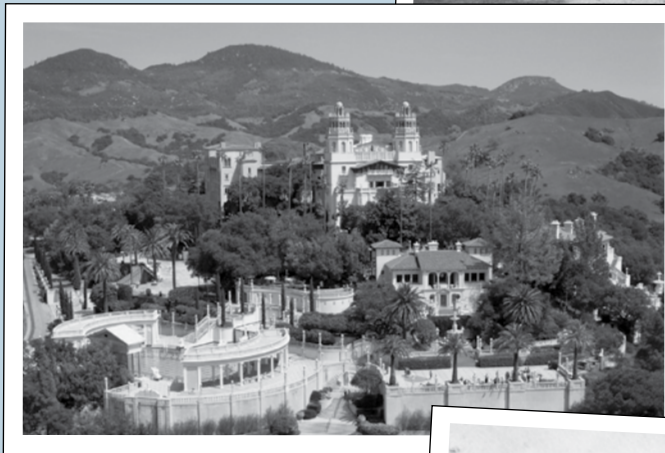
- Angel Island State Park (Chinese poetry carved on the Immigration Station walls)
- Tor House, Carmel (hand built home of poet Robinson Jeffers)
- Jack London State Historic Park (home to writer and adventurer Jack London)
- John Muir National Historic Site, Martinez (naturalist John Muir's home from 1890-1914)
- Tao House, Danville (home of playwright Eugene O'Neill from 1937–1944)
- Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (*Ramona* author Helen Hunt Jackson, San Diego Union newspaper)
- Red Rock Canyon State Park (California Indian rock art; served as inspiration for *Land of Little Rain*'s author Mary Austin)
- Will Rogers State Historic Park (1920s and '30s humorist Will Rogers' ranch and residence)
- Steinbeck National Center, Salinas (museum devoted to interpreting the life and works of author John Steinbeck)
- Charles M. Schulz Museum and Research Center, Santa Rosa (Good Grief! It commemorates the career of "Peanuts" cartoonist Charles Schulz)

EXPRESSING
INTELLECTUAL AND
CULTURAL IDEAS



Giant oranges greeted visitors to the California Valencia Orange Show

A traditional Nisenan roundhouse near Auburn, 1936



William Randolph Hearst incorporated the art and architecture of Europe into La Cuesta Encantada (The Enchanted Hill)

The Sacramento Historic City Cemetery contains many architectural landmarks



ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

California has many important achievements and expressions in architectural design and in planned and built landscapes. They embrace rural and urban structures, as well as vernacular and “designed” high-styles, including residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Cultural Landscapes include planned gardens, parks, cemeteries and landscapes that have been altered both subtly and significantly by constant use over decades and centuries.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Emerald Bay State Park (1928 Vikingsholm patterned after 9th century Norse castle)
- Empire Mine State Historic Park (William Bourn house designed by Willis Polk)
- Fort Ross State Historic Park (1812-1841 fortified settlement)
- Hearst San Simeon State Historic Monument (architect Julia Morgan designed Hearst Castle with William Randolph Hearst)
- Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park (mansion with complex construction history, beginning in 1856)
- Mount Diablo State Park (1930s Civilian Conservation Corp’s Park Rustic structures)
- Paramount Theatre of the Arts, Oakland (designed by Timothy Pflueger)
- Hollyhock House, Los Angeles (first Los Angeles project of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, 1921)
- Gamble House, Pasadena (exquisite example of a Craftsman style home designed by Greene & Greene)
- Hotel del Coronado, Coronado (Victorian era beach resort hotel, opened 1888 and is still in operation)

EXPRESSING
INTELLECTUAL AND
CULTURAL IDEAS



*An 1866 picnic in Yosemite Valley,
California's first state park*



*California popularized
surfing and surf culture*



*Orange County Triangle League's
Anaheim Track Team, c. 1913*



*Vacationing in Big Basin
Redwoods State Park*



*Squaw Valley hosted the 1960 Winter
Olympic Games*

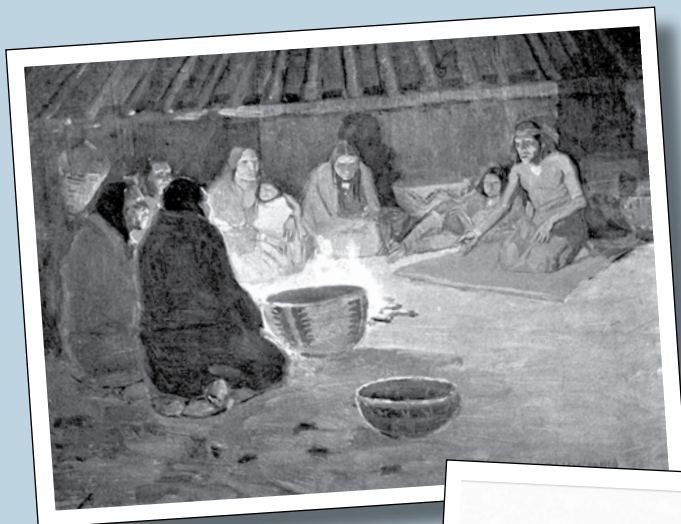
RECREATION AND LEISURE

While most individuals today recognize California as a leader in the world of organized sports, few realize the historic role Californians have played in advocating a healthy lifestyle that includes leisure and recreation. From developing and advancing new sporting activities, to opening existing sports to broader groups of people, to setting aside places that allow citizens and visitors to experience the wilderness, Californians have long realized that recreation and leisure are important for maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Heritage tourism has also developed into an important part of leisure activities.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Año Nuevo State Reserve (eco-tourism featuring elephant seals)
- Asilomar State Beach and Conference Grounds (1913 established as western conference center for Young Women's Christian Association)
- Golden Gate Park (original park designed by William Hammond Hall in 1870, later John McLaren; museums, open space, sports facilities)
- Plumas–Eureka State Park (early long board skiing)
- San Onofre State Beach (Trestles Beach a premier surfing spot)
- Wilder Ranch State Park (polo field and rodeo grounds)
- Balboa Park, San Diego (home to world famous Zoo, and reconstructed buildings from Panama California International Exposition, 1914, and original buildings from the California Pacific International Exposition, 1935)

EXPRESSING
INTELLECTUAL AND
CULTURAL IDEAS



*E. W. Deming's
rendering of California
Indians passing down
their cultural heritage*

*The Sutter Buttes figure
prominently in the creation
history of the Maidu*



*Pictographs, whose
meanings are now
lost, in the Northern
Mojave*

*Mount Shasta, shown here
c. 1850, is a sacred place to
many northern California
Indian groups*



PHILOSOPHY AND SPIRITUALITY

California abounds with expressions of philosophy, spirituality and remembrance that exemplify the deep connections many Californians have with these aspects of human nature. California Indians and many subsequent immigrant groups maintained deeply-rooted traditional beliefs and practices. Other newcomers saw California as a place with few boundaries to limit their exploration of new ideas and points of view. Utopian experiments abounded although few of these colonies survived for very long.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Marconi Conference Center State Historic Park (Synanon)
- Oceano Dunes State Vehicle Recreation Area (Dunites—writers, poets, philosophers)
- Odiyan, Sonoma County (Tibetan Buddhist Monastery)
- Olompali State Historic Park (Don McCoy and the Chosen Family commune)
- Providence Mountains State Park (sacred to California Indians of the region)
- Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum and Planetarium, San Jose
- Sproul Hall, UC Berkeley (1966 Free Speech Movement)
- Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park (Taoist temple built 1874 to replace earlier one on site)
- Point Loma Nazarene University, San Diego (originally Theosophical Institute with the first Greek amphitheater in North America, 1901)

EXPRESSING INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL IDEAS



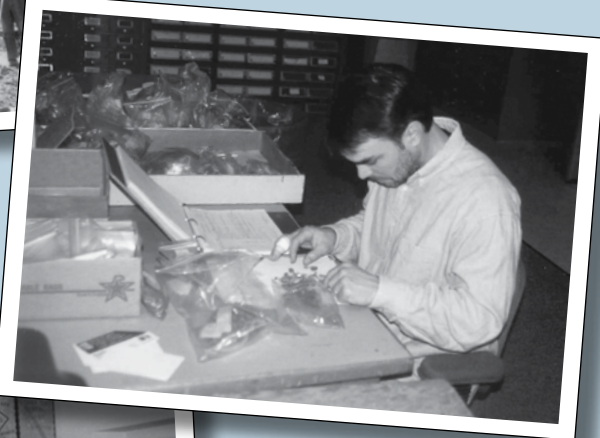
*The Civilian
Conservation Corps
restoring La Purisima
Mission in the 1930s*

*Moving a freight wagon
for conservation at Bodie
State Historic Park*



*Native Sons of the Golden
West installed the Bear Flag
Revolt Monument in Sonoma*

*Archeologists analyze and
catalog artifacts found on
State Park property*



*Re-enacting early
California dancing at
Monterey State Historic
Park's Custom House*

HISTORY AND PRESERVATION

Californians have worked tirelessly and often against the odds to save significant remnants of our cultural and natural history. These efforts have been essential for ensuring that future generations are educated and inspired by our history. Individuals and organizations with a deep interest and sufficient resources have made major contributions to the study, recording, promotion and preservation of California's past.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES:

- Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park (Native Sons of the Golden West preserved mill)
- California State Archives (established by the legislature in 1850 to preserve government records)
- El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park (oldest surviving historic building in California)
- Humboldt Redwoods State Park (California's largest redwood state park)
- La Purísima Mission State Historic Park (1930s Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps' reconstruction of the mission)
- Autry National Center of the American West, Los Angeles (preserves and interprets Western Americana)
- Sutter's Fort State Historic Park (1893, first preservation project in state supported by Native Sons of the Golden West)

EXPRESSING
INTELLECTUAL AND
CULTURAL IDEAS

2 Assessing California's Cultural Heritage Preservation

To prepare the California History Plan, State Parks surveyed cultural heritage experts throughout the state, asking them to identify which of the concepts and categories in the California History Framework they believed were absent from California's preserved heritage in public ownership, identifying the gaps in terms of acquisitions and interpretive projects or activities. This approach took into account that acquisition refers to obtaining significant or unique historical properties, buildings, objects and sites, while interpretive projects involve "telling the stories" through educational programs, exhibits, tours, publications, and other media.

This chapter describes the gap analysis survey and summarizes the results.

GAP ANALYSIS SURVEY

State Parks staff distributed a survey form (see page 128) asking respondents to determine which categories in the California History Framework were insufficiently represented in public ownership. It requested respondents to distinguish between the need to *acquire* sites or structures and the need to *interpret* the concepts and categories of the Framework. The survey required respondents to indicate the seven categories (out of the 37 categories under the eight broad concepts) they believed to be the least represented in public ownership. Respondents were to consider all properties in

public ownership throughout the state, not just those in the respondent's region or those that might be acquired by their agency. Next, respondents were asked to identify the seven categories most in need of better interpretation. Respondents were invited to provide comments to help clarify their responses or to provide summary comments.

Staff administered two rounds of surveys. A Multi-Agency Advisory Group completed the first round. It included cultural heritage experts from many of the primary federal, state, and local land management agencies, as well as

representatives from the California State Archives, California State Library, Sacramento Archives and Museum Collections Center, the California Preservation Foundation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation (a complete list of participants can be found on page 126). The Multi-Agency Advisory Group met to review the preliminary results of their surveys, and to determine if there was general agreement on the most under-represented Framework categories. They also discussed the Framework categories that were over-represented in public ownership and interpretation.

Following the first round of surveys by the Multi-Agency Advisory Group, staff surveyed two dozen State Parks staff members (a complete list of participants can be found on page 127). These second-round respondents completed the same gap analysis survey but were also asked for their suggestions on specific heritage resources that could be used to illustrate the concepts and categories, sites both within and outside of the State Park System.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Staff tallied the number of votes each category received for acquisition and for interpretation. The score for each concept was obtained by averaging the scores of the categories within the concept.

The results of these surveys indicated California's cultural stewards could do a slightly better job of using existing preserved heritage to fill the gaps through the interpretation of cultural resources, rather than by acquiring new properties.

ACQUISITION

Most of the experts surveyed recommended that future acquisition efforts focus on these four underrepresented concepts:

- Understanding Cultural Identity
- Evolving Economies
- Applying Invention and Innovation
- Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Ideas

There was also strong support for focusing acquisition efforts on the following key categories within the above concepts:

- Changing Populations
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing and Production
- Technology
- Visual and Performing Arts

INTERPRETATION

A majority of the survey respondents suggested that future interpretive activities focus on the concepts of:

- Understanding Cultural Identity
- Interacting with the Environment
- Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Ideas
- Supporting Society
- Earliest Inhabitants
- Changing Populations
- Settlement Patterns
- Managing Nature
- Conservation and Stewardship
- Architecture and Cultural Landscapes
- History and Preservation
- Energy
- Agriculture

The respondents indicated strong support for focusing future interpretive efforts the following key categories:



Clam shells decorate this Hupa–Yurok–Karuk basketry bowl, c. 1920



Full service roadside architecture, c. 1936



*Exterior wall awaiting restoration, John Marsh Home
near Brentwood*

GAPS IN ACQUISITION AND INTERPRETATION

Survey respondents agreed that the category of *Agriculture* is under-represented, both in terms of preserved heritage in public ownership and in terms of interpretive material available to the public. One Office of Historic Preservation Park and Recreation Specialist noted that: “Currently a lot of land is being acquired [for open space] by various land conservation groups by leaving it in agriculture,” creating a

partnership opportunity that could satisfy both the acquisition and interpretation needs for this category.

The *Changing Populations* category also received wide support for both increased acquisition and interpretive focus. The recognized connection between developments in *Agriculture* and the flow of *Changing Populations* opens a wide range of interpretive opportunities. Many agricultural products and practices in California today were introduced and developed by immigrants when they made California their home.



*Orange Fruit Company
crate label, c. 1945*



*"The machine in the
garden," c. 1900*



*Hirata's San
Bernardino store
in 1919*

*Learning English in
Los Angeles, 1922*



DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

The combined raw scores of both survey groups are in the following table, and the most highly scored concepts and categories are shown in separate tables below. The average

score for each concept was calculated by averaging the scores for the categories within that concept.

CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN SURVEY RESULTS

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK CATEGORIES FOR CALIFORNIA HISTORY	THE 7 LEAST REPRESENTED CATEGORIES IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	
	More Acquisition Needed	More/Better Interpretation Needed
UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL IDENTITY	Average = 9.25	Average = 11.25
Earliest Inhabitants	9	15
Immigrants, Emigrants and Migrants	7	7
Changing Populations	12	17
Californians and the World	9	6
INTERACTING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT	Average = 6.0	Average = 11.25
Settlement Patterns	7	12
Managing Nature	6	11
Natural Events	4	6
Conservation and Stewardship	7	16
LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	Average = 4.4	Average = 4.2
Family	2	3
Religion	3	4
Education	4	4
Social and Community Organizations	7	4
Medicine and Health Care	6	6
EVOLVING ECONOMIES	Average = 8.0	Average = 5.6
Subsistence	0	3
Extraction	2	3
Agriculture	20	13
Manufacturing and Production	11	4
Trade and Commerce	7	5

CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN SURVEY RESULTS CONTINUED...

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK CATEGORIES FOR CALIFORNIA HISTORY	THE 7 LEAST REPRESENTED CATEGORIES IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	
	More Acquisition Needed	More/Better Interpretation Needed
GOVERNING	Average = 3.0	Average = 4.25
Sovereignty and Defense	4	6
Law and Civic Order	5	5
Government Services	2	2
Political Processes	1	4
SUPPORTING SOCIETY	Average = 5.2	Average = 7.8
Transportation	7	8
Communication	8	5
Water	3	9
Energy	8	10
Public Spaces	0	7
APPLYING INVENTION AND INNOVATION	Average = 7.25	Average = 5.0
Exploration	4	4
Science	8	4
Technology	13	6
Engineering	4	6
EXPRESSING INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL IDEAS	Average = 6.5	Average = 8.33
Visual and Performing Arts	10	8
Oral and Written Expression	7	5
Architecture and Cultural Landscapes	9	11
Recreation and Leisure	1	6
Philosophy and Spirituality	6	9
History and Preservation	6	11



Early hay baling

*Michael Eltiste's Motor
Company in Orange
sold horse and horseless
carriages in 1910*



*The remains of a
wickiup of the post-
contact period in the
Panamint Mountains*

*Sugar Beet Plant in
Hamilton City*





California's first wheeled transportation, the caretta



Hydraulic gold mining dramatically altered California's ecology and landscape



Neptune Pool at Hearst Castle ®

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY RESULTS

The Gap Analysis Survey indicated that public agency acquisitions are highly deficient in Understanding Cultural Identity and Evolving Economies.

The respondents identified Understanding Cultural Identity as the least represented concept with the highest-weighted average score of 9.25. The concept is described as sites where cultural expression has survived through adaptation or conflict.

Survey respondents identified the Evolving Economies concept the second least represented concept, with an average score of 8. This concept is characterized as human use of the land including subsistence; mechanized agriculture; extraction, such as mining, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; and the resulting global trade of goods and services.

Agriculture received a score of 20 points, the highest category within the Evolving Economies concept, but more importantly, *Agriculture* was recognized by the respondents as having the greatest gap. The score is significant and represents an important consensus among the respondents. Fifty-seven percent of the



A group at Spanish Ranch, c. 1900

AREAS THAT ARE DEFICIENT IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP – ACQUISITION

HIGHEST SCORING CONCEPTS	SCORE
UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL IDENTITY	9.25 (average)
EVOLVING ECONOMIES	8 (average)
HIGHEST SCORING CATEGORIES	SCORE
Agriculture	20
Technology	13
Changing Populations	12
Manufacturing and Production	11
Visual and Performing Arts	10
Earliest Inhabitants	9
Californians and the World	9
Architecture and Cultural Landscapes	9

respondents recognized the need for more acquisition in *Agriculture*.

California State Parks archeologists recommended the creation of a “Central State Agricultural Center” where the Department’s extensive collection of early agricultural implements could be displayed. One respondent suggested that public agencies could partner with local land trusts to leverage acquisition funds and preserve open space by leaving it in agriculture.

Technology, one of the categories within the Applying Invention and Innovation concept, ranked second on the overall survey. The category is defined as the development of new products to improve the lives of the people. Respondents generally agreed that the category is not easily captured in parks and that public agencies could partner with private organizations and industry to meet this acquisition need.

Within the concept of Understanding Cultural Identity, survey respondents selected *Changing Populations* as the third most deficient category with a score of 12 points. The score indicates that more acquisition is needed where the “dynamic interactions” of new-comers have “altered and shaped California’s cultural identity” and where new perceptions have impacted the population.

The respondents agreed that public agencies have overlooked many diverse populations including the Basque, Armenian, Sikh, Middle Eastern and Portuguese communities. They also commented on the need to recognize communities where more than one generation is

required to establish a unique cultural resource.

The *Manufacturing and Production* category received the second highest number of points within this concept and the fourth highest overall with a score of 11. One respondent remarked that the importance of manufacturing and production is underestimated and significant properties are not being acquired because they lack opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Visual and Performing Arts, a category in Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Ideas, ranked fifth overall. The arts have always been a part of California life and Californians have been leaders in the field of entertainment, creating and expanding upon a broad array of cultural expressions. California State Parks cultural and interpretive specialists remarked on the need to acquire more sites related to the history of film making and recommended the purchase of “outdoor open areas where films have been produced.”

Earliest Inhabitants, *Californians and the World* and *Architecture and Cultural Landscapes* tied as sixth most deficient categories overall. Each category received a score of 9 points. High priority acquisitions in the *Earliest Inhabitants* and *Californians and the World* categories are identified respectively as those where the activities of native peoples can be seen on the landscape, and where the flexibility of California culture has transcended tradition to “try new approaches, and to reinvent itself.” “The complexity and antiquity of California’s population is unmatched in North America from the earliest times through the present

AREAS THAT ARE DEFICIENT IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP – INTERPRETATION

HIGH SCORING CONCEPTS	SCORE
UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL IDENTITY	11.5 (average)
INTERACTING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT	11.25 (average)
HIGH SCORING CATEGORIES	SCORE
Changing Populations	17
Conservation and Stewardship	16
Earliest Inhabitants	15
Agriculture	13
Settlement Patterns	12
Architecture and Cultural Landscapes	11
History and Preservation	11
Managing Nature	11
Energy	10
Water	9
Philosophy and Spirituality	9

day,” a California State Parks Cultural Resource Program Supervisor observed. “This diversity is the result of successive population migration and results in cultural and linguistic complexity unknown elsewhere. The diversity of California we see today existed in ancient times as well. We need to focus on adding sites that reflect this diversity to our cultural holdings.”

Architecture and Cultural Landscapes include professionally designed buildings and landscapes, as well as vernacular forms. Landscapes in this context include rural cemeteries, public parks, gardens, and larger landscapes that have been changed by long term use such as terracing, or vegetation control.

Survey respondents identified the two interpretive concepts most in need of more or better interpretation as Understanding Cultural Identity and Interacting with the Environment. The concept of Understanding Cultural Identity relates to the broad history of the people of California. Respondents reinforced the Framework statement that the state’s “unique, dynamic character is a reflection of its people, whose rich array of cultural expressions, including ethnicity, race, class, and gender, have survived encounters with others through adaptation or conflict.”

By awarding high points to the need for more and better interpretation of the concept of Interacting with the Environment, survey

respondents recognized the importance of interpreting the affect nature and environment has had on the people of California in the past and will have in the future. The significance of the conservation and ecology movements that developed from a growing understanding and respect for the power and delicacy of natural systems and their finite resources was reflected in the high number of points awarded to three categories within this concept.

Within the concept of Understanding Cultural Identity, the category of *Changing Populations* received the highest number of points (17 points) of all the categories needing more or better interpretation. Respondents noted the diversity of cultures represented in California today, and indicated that California has been a destination of population migrations since ancient times. Interpretation of immigrants' part in the mosaic that makes up California is the key to keeping the educational value of the State Park System current.

The category of *Conservation and Stewardship* received the highest number of points (16 points) within the concept of Interacting with the Environment. California State Parks Interpretation and Education Division staff

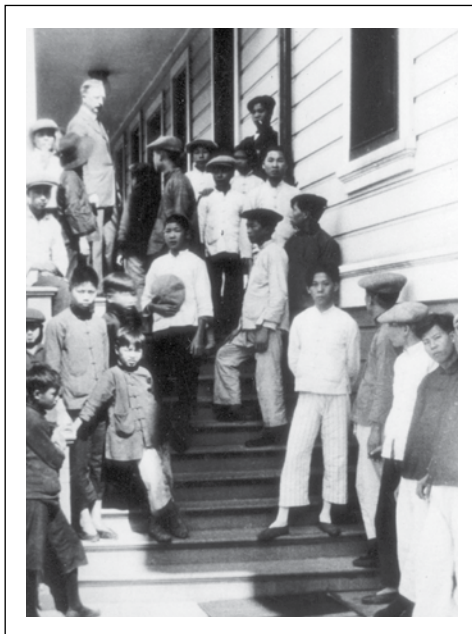
commented that "Every park has a story that needs to be told" and the "preservation of public lands [is] little told." The influences of John Muir and Frederick Law Olmsted were mentioned as stories that need to be told when interpreting the history of parks and the preservation movement. Survey respondents also recommended using ongoing resource

management activities, such as archaeological excavations and restoration projects, as opportunities to interpret to the public.

Respondents also gave high points (15 points) within the concept of Understanding Cultural Identity to the category of *Earliest Inhabitants*, commenting that interpretation of the Californians who lived in this land before the arrival of Europeans is too limited and that it ends

soon after statehood. Recent archaeological evidence leads to interpretation of how these ancient people survived, thrived, coped with shortages, and developed new ways of sustaining themselves through environmental changes

The category of *Agriculture* (13 points) was identified as a theme in need of a place to be interpreted. The large collection of early agricultural implements owned by the department was specified as a primary resource.



*Immigrants waiting at the
Angel Island Hospital*



Native Sons of the Golden West dedicate the monument at Donner Lake

A Washoe family in Tahoe Valley, c. 1866



Preserving California's heritage livestock strains

However, the California State Parks Cultural Resources Program Supervisor cautioned that the focus of the interpretation of agriculture should be on “the people and sites, not the tractors.” Interpretation of California’s agricultural heritage should include the human element as well as the related technological and environmental issues.

The *Settlement Patterns* category received the second highest number of points (12 points) in the concept of Interacting with the Environment. Respondents recognized the need to expand interpretation of the pattern of settlement throughout California’s history in such places as Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park, Sonoma State Historic Park, Mendocino Woodlands State Park, China Camp State Park, and the Manzanar National Historic Site. Additional interpretation of real estate promotions, utopian experiments and California Indians’ seasonal resource use/movement patterns was also recommended.

Survey respondents awarded the category of *Architecture and Cultural Landscapes* 11 points, specifying that the built and designed landscape needs updated interpretation. Examples of formal, informal and vernacular architecture, landscapes, and cultural landscapes were given to illustrate the great potential for interpretation of this category.

The category of *History and Preservation* was also awarded 11 points. A clear connection was made between this category and the category of *Conservation and Stewardship* (16 points). A California State Parks Cultural Resources Program Supervisor and Museum Curator commented “We need to better tell our Park history and

particularly the history of Historic Preservation and how we got to where we are today. [The] Public needs to be told why we preserve.”

Survey respondents gave the category *Managing Nature* 11 points, stating that the link between people and the environment needs to be emphasized. Reference was made to the need to broaden the interpretation of this category to include paleoenvironmental conditions, the manipulation by native people of plants for basketry and foods, and the effects of land development in the more recent past.

The category of *Energy* also received high marks (10 points). Respondents recognized the need to interpret both early forms of energy and the alternative forms that Californians are developing today.

Respondents gave the category of *Water* 9 points, stating “Californians need to know the history and future of water and energy.” The fluctuating patterns of water ownership, distribution, and use are issues that continue to impact residents today. Understanding of the role of water in supporting society leads to interpretation of other concepts and categories in the History Framework.

The category of *Philosophy and Spirituality* also received 9 points. Interpretation of the expressions of philosophy, spirituality, and remembrance of Californians is viewed as important to understanding the ideas and points of view that have developed here. One respondent characterized California as a “meeting ground of Eastern Thought and Western Technology.”

*Dangers of building
in a flood zone,
Sacramento 1862*



AREAS THAT ARE WELL REPRESENTED IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP – ACQUISITION

LOW SCORING CONCEPTS	SCORE
LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	4.4 (average)
GOVERNING	3 (average)
LOW SCORING CATEGORIES	SCORE
Religion	3
Water	3
Government Services	2
Family	2
Extraction	2
Political Processes	1
Recreation and Leisure	1
Public Spaces	0
Subsistence	0

Respondents to the Gap Analysis Survey identified those areas that are well represented in current public land ownership by low scores for concepts and categories in the Framework.

The concept Living in Communities received the second lowest average weighted score. This is an area where respondents believe enough property is in public ownership. The concept

of Governing received the lowest weighted average score, signifying that the respondents believed additional lands and resources do not need to be acquired to represent the concept.

Within the Living in Communities concept, the category of *Religion* received a score of 3. Religious sites are available and interpreted at Missions, California Indian sacred sites, Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, the chapel at Fort Ross State Historic Park, and other properties.

The category of *Water* also received a score of 3. Many bodies of water, water–power plants and waterfront properties are in public ownership. *Government Services* was awarded a score of 2, with respondents commenting that many historic California government sites are already in public ownership, such as the State Capitol Museum, Monterey State Historic Park, Benicia Capital State Historic Park, and the Presidio of San Francisco.

Family received a score of 2, and is represented by many properties and structures of various time periods currently in public ownership.

Extraction, also receiving a score of 2, is well-represented by many mining properties, historic fisheries and stone quarries. *Political Processes* received the low score of 1 point. Political processes are represented at such sites as at the California Museum for History, Women and the Arts, Sonoma State Historic Park, and Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park.

The category of *Recreation and Leisure* (1 point) is visible in both modern recreation lands and historic properties such as the Ehrman Mansion at Sugar Pine Point State Park, Hearst San Simeon State Historic Monument, the Bourn Cottage at Empire Mine State Historic Park, and Golden Gate Park. *Public Spaces* (1 point) are well-represented by the many historic sites owned by federal, state and local agencies. The category of *Subsistence* (0 points) is shown by lands at Indian Grinding Rocks State Historic



Russian Orthodox Chapel at Fort Ross State Historic Park

AREAS THAT ARE WELL REPRESENTED IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP – INTERPRETATION

LOW SCORING CONCEPTS	SCORE
GOVERNING	4.25 (average)
LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	4.2 (average)
LOW SCORING CATEGORIES	SCORE
Family	3
Subsistence	3
Extraction	3
Government Services	2

Park, Yosemite National Park, La Purísima Mission State Historic Park and similar properties.

Respondents to the More/Better Interpretation Needed section of the Gap Analysis Survey identified the areas they feel currently have adequate interpretation by giving those concepts/categories low scores. The concept of Governing received an average weighted score of 4.25 points, while the concept Living in Communities received the lowest average weighted score at 4.2 points.

Within the concept of Living in Communities, the category of *Family* received the lowest score, 3 points. Interpretation of *Family* and family within communities was noted as being well represented in interpretation of other categories.

Additional categories receiving significant low scores (3 points each) were *Subsistence* and *Extraction* within the Changing Economies concept. Interpretation of *Subsistence* takes place at many locations and covers the use of natural resources by the earliest inhabitants of California as well as more recent immigrants. *Extraction* is interpreted at many sites, although it was noted that we need to think beyond mining to other forms of extraction such as hunting, oil industries, and lumbering.

The category of *Government Services* in the concept of Governing received a score of 2 points. Respondents recognized that many historic sites in public ownership are currently interpreting the evolution of California's government.



*Wilder family picnic
at the beach, c. 1890*



*Demonstrating
mining technology
at Marshall Gold
Discovery State
Historic Park*

3 Applying The Framework

California State Parks encourages all cultural heritage preservation entities to use the California History Framework to analyze their collections, structures and sites. Application of the framework on a local basis is part of implementing the Common Agenda identified in Part I of the History Plan. By identifying both the represented concepts and categories and the gaps in the holdings and interpretive programs of public and private preservation partners, the part each partner needs to play in telling the stories of all Californians can be identified.

To conduct a gap analysis of an area or region, History Plan Staff distributed the Framework worksheet (see page 128) and the descriptions of the Concepts and Categories in Chapter 1 to individuals with cultural heritage background and knowledge of the resources to be evaluated and asked them to evaluate the resources and indicate which concepts and categories are the least-represented and which need more or better interpretation and/or acquisition. Some regions had an abundance of resources representing certain concepts and others represented other parts of the Framework. The results of local or regional gap analysis surveys in different regions of the state were combined with those of other cultural heritage preservation entities to gain a comprehensive view of the breadth of stories we are telling throughout the state, as well as those with missing pages and chapters.

Identification of concepts and categories as ‘well represented’ did not mean additional property should not be acquired, or interpretive programs should be shelved. The breadth of the categories in the Framework allowed for increased depth of interpretation as well as the acquisition of key properties or missing components of a story appropriate for your area of California.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACQUISITION NEEDS AND STRATEGIES

Identification of least-represented and well-represented property according to the Framework can be used as a planning tool, both to prioritize the acquisition needs of a region, and to understand better the cultural resources controlled by the organization.

Example: An organization may have a collection of agricultural machinery once used on a Central Valley farm to plant and harvest row crops. *Table 1* below illustrates the concepts and categories related to this collection, and the potential acquisitions that could be added to fill gaps in the story. The machinery fits within the category of *Technology* in the Applying Invention and Innovation concept. Acquiring former farm land on which to display and interpret the use of the equipment connects to the category of *Agriculture* in the concept of Evolving Economies. If the land has farm buildings on it, the category of *Architecture and Cultural Landscapes* comes into play. If the buildings include the residence of the farm family, many of the categories within the concept of Living

in Communities can be covered. Perhaps the family that originally farmed the land came from another country, making a connection to the category of *Immigrants, Emigrants and Migrants* possible. The employees of the farm owner may have been transitory workers, further expanding on the *Migrants* portion of that category. The categories of *Changing Populations* and *Settlement Patterns* can be used for both the farm owner's family and the farm workers.

Acquisition of land is an expensive undertaking for any organization. The connections to the many Framework concepts and categories illustrated in the example above can be used to develop partnerships and fund raising strategies. A cultural heritage organization may assist with fund raising if the country of origin of the farm

Table 1

Related Concept/Category	Physically Represented by	Acquisition Needs
Evolving Economies/ <i>Agriculture</i>	Land, collections, structures	Land
Applying Invention and Innovation/ <i>Technology</i>	Collections, structures	Collections
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Ideas/ <i>Architecture and Cultural Landscapes</i>	Houses, barns, outbuildings	Structures
Living in Communities/ <i>Family, Social & Community Organizations, Education</i>	Houses	Houses
Understanding Cultural Identity/ <i>Immigrants, Emigrants and Migrants</i>	Collections, structures	Collections
Understanding Cultural Identity/ <i>Changing Populations</i>	Collections, structures	Collections
Interacting with the Environment/ <i>Settlement Patterns</i>	Collections, structures	Collections

family matches their interests. A product cooperative for the type of agriculture to be portrayed may be interested in fund raising or operation of the property. Land trusts are also involved in the preservation of agricultural land and may be able to assist if the current land owner wants the economic benefits of putting their land in a trust or a conservation easement. Farm equipment manufacturers or agricultural cooperatives would be other potential partners to assist with acquiring collections, materials or supplies. Cooperative agreements between public, private and non-profit organizations can also be used to acquire, operate and maintain property.

ENHANCING INTERPRETATION OF EXISTING RESOURCES

Conducting a gap analysis of the interpretive programs of a cultural heritage preservation entity both acknowledges the existing interpretation, and identifies potential areas for expansion. The non-specific time period of the categories encourages interpretation of the background of cultural resources and their impact on the present and future.

Example: Table 2 below illustrates that the interpretation of a general store in a mid-nineteenth century community would fit the category of *Trade and Commerce* in the concept of Evolving Economies, but could be

Table 2

Related Concept/ <i>Category</i>	Physically Represented By	Acquisition/Interpretive Needs
Evolving Economies/ <i>Trade and Commerce</i>	Structures, collections	Collections
Understanding Cultural Identity/ <i>Changing Populations</i>	Collections	Collections
Evolving Economies/ <i>Manufacturing and Production</i>	Collections	Collections
Supporting Society/ <i>Transportation</i>	Collections	Collections
Living in Communities/ <i>Families, Social and Community Organizations, Medicine and Health Care</i>	Collections	Collections
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Ideas/ <i>Architecture and Cultural Landscapes</i>	Structures	Structures
Applying Invention and Innovation/ <i>Technology</i>	Structures	Collections

broadened to include the *Changing Populations* of residents of the area and the many items new residents with differing cultural backgrounds would want to purchase in the general store. The *Changing Populations* category can also be expanded through time to the community today and different owners or managers of the store. Interpretation of the goods sold in the store would tie into the category of *Manufacturing and Production* for the time period the store was in operation. A discussion of how the goods reached the store comes under the category of *Transportation* in the concept of Supporting Society. The store owner, employees and their families could be interpreted via the Living in Communities concept and several of its related categories. Interpretation of the people who shopped at the store and the community itself would also fit in the Living in Communities concept. The design of the building could also be interpreted, utilizing the category of *Architecture and Cultural Landscapes*, or *Technology* if the mechanics of food preservation or an area of the building were of particular interest.

Development of the interpretation of a structure, person, community or idea can be expanded in many different areas using the

Framework, and can be made increasingly relevant to today's visitors. The fluidity of the past, its impact on the immediate future and even today can all be interpreted. Using the Framework to expand interpretive programs also expands the opportunities for cooperation among partner organizations for staffing, exhibit design, and acquisition of items for the organization's collection. In addition, identification of pertinent Framework categories opens opportunities for fund raising by interested cultural and social organizations.

FULFILLING THE COMMON AGENDA

The California History Framework offers a method for cultural preservation organizations throughout the state to promote the History Plan's Common Agenda. By using the Framework to identify the gaps in the stories we are telling about Californians, we can work together to fill those gaps. It is recommended that periodic conferences and workshops be held to gauge progress statewide, using the Framework to measure the progress made. The ultimate goal of telling the stories of all Californians can be met with a concerted effort of public, private and non-profit cultural heritage partners.

CALIFORNIA HISTORY FRAMEWORK WORKSHEET

Gap Analysis Questionnaire Completed by:			
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK CATEGORIES FOR CALIFORNIA HISTORY	The Least Well-Represented Categories in Our Ownership		
	More Acquisition Needed	More/Better Interpretation Needed	Comments
UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL IDENTITY			
Earliest Inhabitants			
Immigrants, Emigrants and Migrants			
Changing Populations			
Californians and the World			
INTERACTING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT			
Settlement Patterns			
Managing Nature			
Natural Events			
Conservation and Stewardship			
LIVING IN COMMUNITIES			
Family			
Religion			
Education			
Social and Community Organizations			
Medicine and Health Care			
EVOLVING ECONOMIES			
Subsistence			
Extraction			
Agriculture			
Manufacturing and Production			
Trade and Commerce			
GOVERNING			
Sovereignty and Defense			
Law and Civic Order			
Government Services			
Political Processes			
SUPPORTING SOCIETY			
Transportation			
Communication			
Water			
Energy			
Public Spaces			
APPLYING INVENTION and INNOVATION			
Exploration			
Science			
Technology			
Engineering			
EXPRESSING INTELLECTUAL and CULTURAL IDEAS			
Visual and Performing Arts			
Oral and Written Expression			
Architecture and Cultural Landscapes			
Recreation and Leisure			
Philosophy and Spirituality			
History and Preservation			

ENDNOTES

¹ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior 1993, *Overview of the Revised Thematic Framework* - <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/hisnps/NPSThinking/revthem.htm>

² Parks Canada, 2000 *National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan*

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